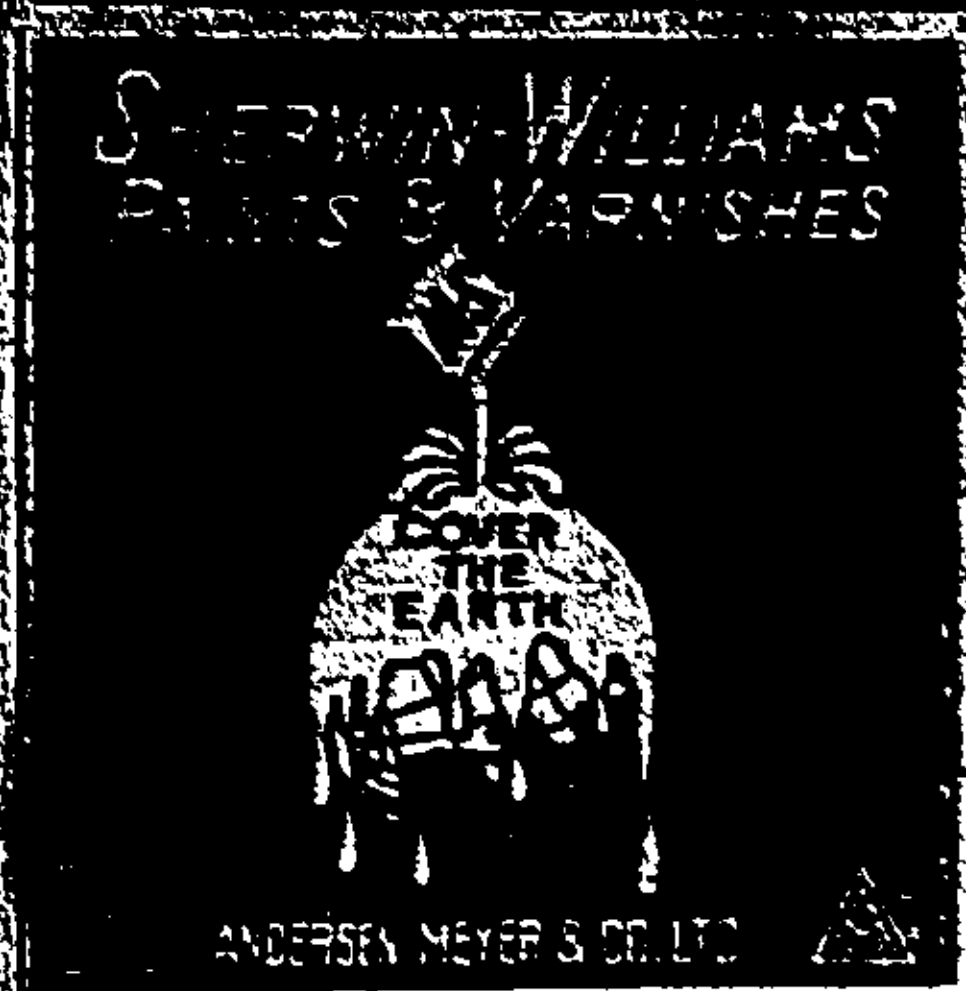




The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)



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THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1919.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION REVIEWED.

DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM PASSED.

London, August 25.
The Times correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Hoover, interviewed, reviewed the situation in Europe on the eve of his relinquishing control and returning to America for a rest. He said Allied relief had just prevented a total catastrophe in Europe through famine and anarchy. He believes the danger of Bolshevism has generally passed. Europe has received upward of ten million tons of food from America and generous help from other sources since the Armistice, but the problem of production and self-help in the war-stricken countries was still unsolved and the position would probably be difficult for another year. The new States would soon be able to import on their own account if given credit. The Allies must support the portions of Russia rescued from the Bolsheviks; at least for a year. Mr. Hoover believes that the withdrawal of the British from Armenia will precipitate a general massacre and destroy the relief measures there.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL DECISIONS.

GERMANY FORBIDDEN TO SELL AIR MATERIAL.

Paris, August 24.
The Council has decided to ask Rumania her intentions regarding Banat, which Serbia fears Rumania is about to seize.
The Council agreed to a recommendation by Marshal Foch to send to Germany immediately an Allied Commission to control the surrender and destruction of war material. The Commission should not have gone to Germany till peace was ratified.
The Council decided to forbid Germany to sell air material and to demand a refund to the Allies of any sums already obtained by such sales. There have been complaints of the smuggling of numerous aeroplanes to Denmark.
The Council also decided to send a Commissioner to Flessburg to prevent the Germans violating the conditions of the partition of Schleswig.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 26.
Silver opened at 61 1/4d. and closed at 59 3/4d. The market is firm.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BANK.

Shanghai, August 28.
The Council is to open a Municipal Bank, where deposits will be accepted and turned into Municipal Loan Bonds at regular intervals.

THIRD ENGINEER DROWNED.

Shanghai, August 28.
The Third Engineer of the Blue Funnel steamer Jason fell overboard and was drowned in port.

SHANGHAI SHOP BURGLAR.

Shanghai, August 27.
Burglars entered the premises of Messrs. Hersbrunner, jewellers, Nanking Road, at noon. They escaped with \$6,000 loot. They entered, by cutting a hole in the ceiling and sliding down the roof from the floor above.

TIN SALES.

Singapore, August 27.
The Government has sold all the tin bought during the slump.

THE LATHAM CASE.

Singapore, August 27.
Latham has been committed for trial at the Assizes, bail of \$3,000 being allowed.

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAMER CAPSIZES.

Singapore, August 27.
The China Merchants s.s. Tamsui from Hankow to Swatow was wrecked and capsized below Hankow. No lives were lost, although the ship is probably a total loss.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 28.
The Chinese delegates in Paris have reported that after their protests on the alteration of the Austrian Treaty the Austrian attitude has shown some modification, but to what extent has not been declared. The other Powers do not regard the question seriously.

THE CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

Shanghai, August 28.
Shum Chung-hsun has indirectly informed the Government that the South-West have not unanimously concurred in the appointment by the North of Wong Yap-tong as chief delegate for the Peace Conference in Shanghai. Therefore he cannot give his opinion at present.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Shanghai, August 28.
The members of the old Parliament in Peking have declared that as President Chu Sai-cheung has been recognised by the Powers up to this time, they will not insist on the question of the Presidency.

AMERICA AND SHANTUNG.

Shanghai, August 28.
Yung Kwai, Acting Chinese Minister in Washington has wired that the amendment to the German Treaty was passed by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate on 23rd inst. The word "Japan" in the clauses referring to the Shantung question was deleted and the word "China" substituted.

WHY THE AMERICAN MINISTER RESIGNED.

Shanghai, August 28.
It is said that the resignation of the American Minister in Peking is due to his dissatisfaction regarding America's policy towards China.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

PERMIT SYSTEM TO BE ENFORCED.

RESTRICTION TO OPERATE FOR THREE YEARS.

The question of the return to Hongkong of former enemy subjects was before the Legislative Council to-day, when there was introduced a Bill intitled An Ordinance to prohibit former Enemy Aliens from being within the Colony without a permit. It had been intimated that it was proposed to pass this Bill through all its stages at this meeting of the Council.
The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this Bill, which is based on instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to prohibit any alien enemy from coming and being within the Colony of Hongkong without a permit from the Government issued by the Colonial Secretary. The definition of "former enemy alien" is in accordance with the above instructions and has been specially drawn up so as to exclude subjects of new friendly States from such definition. The duration of the measure is limited to three years from the date of the commencement thereof.
The full text of the Bill is as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Enemy Aliens Restriction Ordinance, 1919.
2. In this Ordinance, "former Enemy Alien" means any person who is a citizen or subject of a State with which His Majesty was at any time during the year 1918 at war.
3. (a) No former Enemy Alien shall come or be within the Colony of Hongkong either generally or for a limited period, unless he possesses a permit for that purpose signed by the Colonial Secretary.
(b) Any such permit may contain such conditions as the Governor may direct.
4. Any person committing a breach of section 3 or of any condition of any permit issued thereunder shall be liable to be deported under the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, and shall also be liable to summary conviction.

exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

5. This Ordinance shall continue in force for three years only from the date of the commencement thereof.

In moving the first reading, the Hon. Attorney General said that the Bill had had to be prepared at very short notice. As Hon. Members would see, it was proposed to pass this Bill through all its stages at this meeting of the Council. The Hon. Member representing the Justices of the Peace had been good enough to make suggestions in regard to some matters of detail in connection with this Bill. It formed a part of the Imperial policy of the Home Government which would commend itself to this Council. The objects and reasons clearly stated the objects of this Bill. The definition of former enemy aliens had been specially drawn up so as to include subjects of new States which have come into being since the signing of peace. By Clause 3 of the Bill, it enacted that no former enemy alien should come or be within the limits of the Colony of Hongkong unless he possessed a permit signed by the Colonial Secretary, and it also enacted that the permit should be in such terms as the Governor might direct. He was sure that Hon. Members would appreciate that it is necessary that there should be considerable latitude in the granting of permits and there should be full power in the granting of such permits as the Governor may direct. Clause 4 was a penalty clause, which rendered an offender liable to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year. The period of the Ordinance was fixed by Clause 5, which was for a period of three years. The Bill then passed its first reading.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill.
In Committee, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr asked whether the Bill would be again discussed at the end of three years.
His Excellency replied that he could not say what the policy of the Government would be at that time.
The Bill then passed its second reading and eventually passed all its stages.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

DUMB-BELL ISLAND RESERVATION SCHEME.

PROTEST BY CHINESE MEMBERS FAILS.

THE GOVERNMENT RICE CONTROL SCHEME.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber to-day when these present were:—
H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.) presiding.
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General F. Venetia).
The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C. B. E., Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Mr. C. M. I. Messer, O. B. E., Colonial Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., Attorney General.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O. B. E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Capt. Superintendent of Police.
The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O. B. E.
The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr.
The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
Mr. A. Dyer Ball, (Clerk of Councils).

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S THANKS.
His Excellency the Governor said that Hon. Members would remember that they had received information that Sir Reginald Stubbs had been made a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and that a telegram had been sent congratulating him on the honour conferred, and also to Lady Stubbs on being appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire. A letter had been received from Sir Reginald Stubbs in which he stated that he was very pleased to receive the telegram containing the message of congratulation from Hongkong and asked that it

should be conveyed to the members of the Council how deeply Lady Stubbs and himself appreciated the motives which prompted the message.

FINANCIAL VOTES.

The following votes, recommended by H. E. Mr. Severn, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—
\$325 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, Photography, \$250; executioner's fee, \$75.
\$48,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, rice allowance: \$6,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Water Works, (33) miscellaneous works.
\$14,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong buildings, (2) improvements to buildings.
\$450 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications, (7) improvements to roads and bridges outside city.
\$20,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, (13) Roads: (d) Repulse Bay to Taitam Tuk, Second Sectioning, improving and widening existing road.
\$9,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, passages, and bonuses in lieu of passages.
\$3,420 in aid of the following votes:—Kowloon Canton Railway.—Materials for repairs and renewals, carriages, \$750; materials for repairs and renewals, wagons \$1,250; running stores, engines, oil, \$1,000; running stores, carriages and wagons, oil, \$420.
\$3,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A.—Harbour Office, Special Expenditure, acquisition and rearrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour.
\$3,900 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, repairs, alterations, and improvements to Central Police Station.
\$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, miscellaneous, (37) miscellaneous works.
\$3,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, miscellaneous, (45) typhoon and rainstorm damages.
(Continued on Page 8.)

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 4s. 7 1/2d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast—Rainy. Barometer: 29.66. Temperature, 7 p.m.—78. Humidity 2 p.m.—84.

CINEMA TREAT.

The Coronet Theatre management, with characteristic enterprise, is arranging that the Hongkong public may have a further opportunity of seeing those two magnificent films, "Hearts of the World" and "Intolerance." The first named is to be screened at 5.15 and 9.10 to-day, whilst the latter will be shown at the same times to-morrow. There will be a special service of motor cars for residents of Quarry Bay and Talkoo to those who notify the management beforehand, the charge being fifty cents per head. No-one should miss seeing these magnificent pictures.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre.—Screening of "Hearts of the World"—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30.

Peak Club.—Performance by "The Globe Trotters" Concert Party—9.15 p.m.

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MR. GEORGE BARNES ON LABOUR'S CHARTER.

PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., recently returned to London after five months' work in Paris. It has been a time of stress and strain, but Mr. Barnes came back looking fresh and hearty, and ready for any work which may befall him during the great task of reconstruction which lies before the British Government.

Not the least important of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are those which set up the great International Charter of Labour, and for the inception and carrying out of this great work Mr. Barnes is mainly responsible. Mr. Lloyd George gave a definite pledge to Labour that it should be represented upon the British Peace Delegation, and that pledge has been fulfilled. No honest or more independent representative could have been found than this working engineer, who has taken his place, and justified his selection, among the statesmen of the world.

With characteristic modesty, Mr. Barnes disclaims all the credit for the new International Labour Charter. "I think something ought to be said for those who worked with me and for Sir David Shackleton, the Permanent Secretary of the Labour Ministry," he suggested to a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*. But he admitted that it was owing to an interview he gave to our representative last year that the matter had obtained very general attention, and had been taken up by the statesmen of other countries.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

"The first meeting of the International Labour Conference will take place on October 1 next at Washington," he said. "This is a copy of our agenda:—

- (1) Application of the principle of the 8-hour day, of the 48-hour week.
- (2) The question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
- (3) Women's employment:—
(a) Before and after childbirth, including the question of maternity benefit.
(b) During the night.
(c) In unhealthy processes.
- (4) Employment of children:—
(a) Minimum age of employment.
(b) During the night.
(c) In unhealthy processes.
- (5) Extension and application of the International Conventions held at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry, and the prohibition in the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"Each country will send four delegates; two representing the Government, and one each the employers and the workmen. We do not intend to ask for any coercive measures at first, as we believe that the assent of the representatives of the Governments will compel them in honour to carry out the recommendations of the Conference.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

"I may also point out that our own Government is already taking action on some of the questions given above. Sir Robert Horne has Bills ready for introduction dealing with a 48 hour week for all industries, and a national minimum wage; this will strengthen the hands of our representatives at Washington."

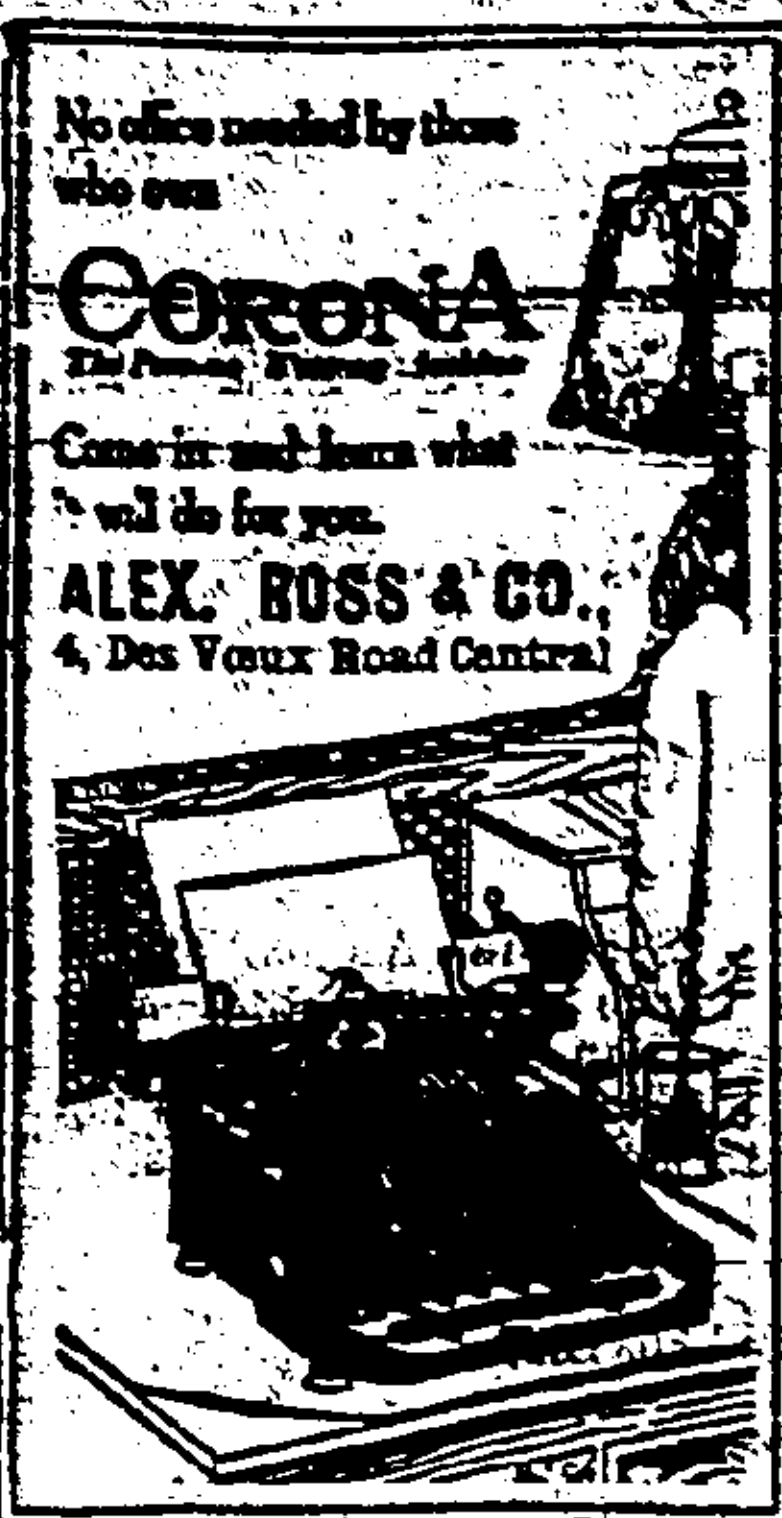
Mr. Barnes was questioned by our representative as to the position in Russia, and the demand made by the Labour party.

"They tell us," he replied, "to let Russia alone. They seem to assume that Bolshevism and the Russian people are synonymous terms. As a matter of fact, they are not. A great many people inside the Bolshevik area are opposed to Bolshevism; outside that area almost the whole mass are opposed to it."

"And when they ask us to let Russia alone, they forget that it is Russia that will let us alone. We have the amplest evidence that Bolshevik agents are at work in India, Afghanistan, and Egypt stirring up the people against us. And even in this country they have their agents."

GO TO DEMOCRACY.

"I wish heartily that we could let Russia alone; and I am not without hope that, in a very short time, we shall be able to do so. But I would remind those people who are so anxious to



GROWTH OF OUR PEERAGE.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROTEST.

Earl Curzon, replying, in the House of Lords, to Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who asked for a return of all the peerages created during the tenure of each Government from the year 1880 down to the present time, said that when Queen Anne succeeded to the Throne there were 188 peers. On the accession of George III. there were 224, George IV. 372, Queen Victoria 439, Edward VII. 591, George V. 623. There were at present 700 members of the House of Lords.

From Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1868 until the accession to office of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in 1905 the ratio of the increases in the peerages made by successive Governments was between 5 and 6 per cent. The Campbell-Bannerman-Asquith Governments, which lasted till May, 1915, were responsible for 89 additions to the peerage, which was at the rate of nine per annum. The first Coalition Government, under Mr. Asquith, was responsible for 21 additions, which was at the rate of 15 a year, and the present Coalition for 36 additions, excluding the four given to members of the Royal Family, which was also at the rate of 15 a year.

The increases under the two Coalitions were due to exceptional circumstances, for a Coalition represented more than one party.

It was evident, he added, that the charms of the peerage as a social institution had not diminished, whatever might be said on the political aspect of the matter. They remembered that while the peerage had increased the population of the country had increased also.

Viscount Midleton suggested the inclusion of a record of the attendances of the peers thus created. But this amendment was withdrawn in face of opposition by Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Crewe, and others.

The Marquis of Salisbury complained that the majority of the peers never came to the House at all. For anyone to value a peerage for the mere gilding it gave to his name was a most degrading view to take. Men were appointed to the peerage to sit and vote as members of the House of Lords.

The motion was agreed to.

defend Bolshevism that it has a consistent policy. It is the determined foe of representative government; it suppresses violently every expression of opinion opposed to it, whether in the Press or in public meeting. It announces its desire to use this policy carried out all over the world.

And it is taking steps whenever possible, to say that such a state of affairs is brought about in all other countries.

BENCH AND BAR.

POVERTY OF JUDGES.

The annual dinner of the Union Society of London was held last evening at the Trocadero Restaurant. Mr. Harold Stranger, (president of the society) presided, and among those present were Mr. Justice Bailhache, Mr. Justice Younger, Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. C. R. Dunlop, Mr. Theo. Mathew, Mr. I. A. Symmons, Mr. G. F. Kingham, and Mr. Reginald Holt.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, in responding to the toast of "The Bench," proposed by Mr. Hastings, remarked that he had seen in the *Times* that morning the wisest letter he had ever read. It was signed "Omega," and it pointed out in unanswerable logic that his Majesty's Judges were grossly underpaid. (Laughter.) If that letter bore fruit he was quite willing to put up with the error of the poverty from which Judges were suffering. (Laughter.) There were other letters in the Greek alphabet besides Omega, and if some of those present should be inclined to use other letters of the Greek alphabet and write similar letters he thought they might do some good.

LEGAL CHES.

Referring to the change that had taken place in regard to the Bench and Bar since the time he entered the profession, Mr. Justice Bailhache said that in those former days litigation was looked upon very much as a game of chess. The Judge sat and awarded the prize to the best player. That was not the way in which business was conducted in the Courts to-day. The great desire of the modern Judge was to arrive at the real facts of the case, and to give judgment in accordance with what he believed to be the rights of the case. There was a great change in the relationship between the Bench and the Bar. They were much more friendly. There did not seem to be that great gulf fixed that there had been before, and altogether the junior barrister now had a very much better time than when he was a junior himself.

THE BAR A TRADE UNION.

Mr. Justice Younger, in proposing the toast of "The Bar," spoke of the good fellowship which prevailed in the profession and said it was a most remarkable circumstance that whereas the competition was keener, it was more absolutely localised, it was to all appearances more bitter, and it was carried on in the light of day. Nevertheless, he believed there was no profession where the success of a fortunate brother was more gladly acclaimed by his less fortunate brothers, and where the misfortunes of the less fortunate were more readily relieved. Alluding to the prospect of women entering the profession, he said that probably one or two things might happen—either by their presence they would lower that high standard which had hitherto characterised the profession in the hands of one sex, or, failing to do that, but failing also themselves to reach the ideal obtained without an effort by those who had been accustomed to it, they would cease to be a force. If eventually they reached that traditional high standard which had become a commonplace among the members of the Bar, so much the better, but unless and until they did he thought that the advent to the profession of women would not be to the advantage of the Bar.

He thought they would all agree that, although the Bar was called and was in fact a trade union, with rules stricter even than those of the miners, nevertheless those rules had in the main been justified up to the present by reason of the fact that, strange as it might seem, they had not to any material extent conflicted with the public interest. He was satisfied that no rule of the Bar or of the profession ought to be tolerated for an instant if it was contrary to the public interest, but he was equally satisfied that, as had been shown by his experience, the public interest had been well served, and he believed had been best served by the maintenance of those strict rules which, in the eyes of the outside world, were supposed to constitute the Bar. One of the pleasantest points of the present day, from that point of view, was the fact that the public interest was being served by the maintenance of those strict rules.

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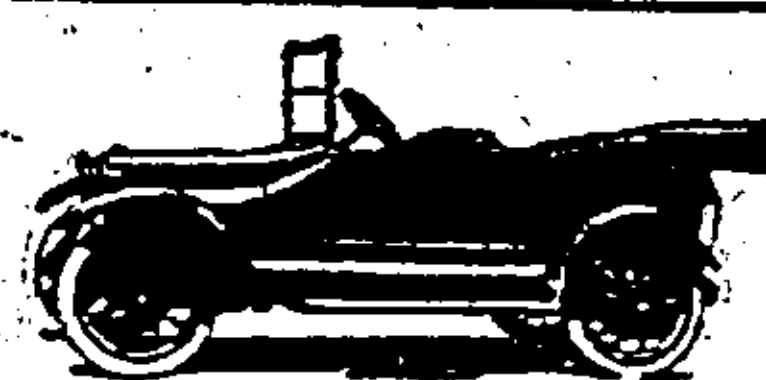
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GENERAL NEWS.

JUNATOR'S BANKRUPTCY.

A man who imagined he owed over £2,000,000, while he had in reality a comfortable credit balance, had his bankruptcy annulled at Scarborough County Court recently, on the grounds of lunacy. Richard Huntley, mercantile clerk and later farm labourer, filed a petition and was adjudicated bankrupt in 1917, when he represented his liabilities as amounting to between £200 and £300, and his assets £28. The liabilities proved to be quite illusory, amounting to a little over £4, and his assets were recovered to £200 his debts being paid in full. The man was found to be suffering from hallucinations, and was removed in December 1917 to an asylum, where he still remains. The form his insanity took was that he owed vast sums of money, and he had put in a balance sheet said the deputy official receiver, in which he put his liabilities at over £1,000,000, three-quarters of which, he said, was due to solicitors. He had gone to the bank to try to get the necessary money as an over-draft.

IMPERIAL AIR FLEET.

Lord Morris, ex-Premier of Newfoundland, addressed a meeting at Birmingham recently under the auspices of the Imperial Air Fleet Committee. The Lord Mayor, Sir Davis Brooks, who presided, explained that it was desired to stimulate interest in the scheme for raising funds to be given to the Colonies. It was proposed to give the Birmingham aeroplane to South Africa, and already £1,700 towards the total cost £2,200 had been promised. Lord Morris said that by giving aeroplanes they were promoting the patriotic sentiments which were necessary to keep the Empire together. We were at the beginning of a new chapter in Imperial history, and it would be well if captains of industry asked themselves how we stood, now that the war was over. In his judgment there never was a time when more careful piloting was required. An Imperial Air Fleet would help to link up the far-flung portions of the Empire and produce some tangible illustrations of our common brotherhood.

POLICEMAN'S CHARTER.

An accurate forecast of the report of Lord Desborough's Committee on the Police Service of England, Wales and Scotland appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* on July 2. The report which was issued yesterday recommends that the standard pay for constables shall begin at £3 10s. weekly, rising by annual increments of 2s. to £4 10s. The increases to be retrospective from April 1, 1919. Houses or quarters to be provided rent free for all ranks, or non-pensionable allowances given in lieu. A normal eight-hour day, and overtime pay where this is not possible. Boot allowance to be standardised at 1s. 6d. weekly. All ranks to be entitled after 25 years' approved service to a pension at the rate of one-half the annual pensionable pay at the date of retirement; after 30 years, at the maximum rate of two-thirds of the pay at retirement. A national representative body to be formed for the police.

OUSTING GERMAN CHEMISTS.

A new material known as "Vitrocell," which for almost any chemical operation acts as an efficient substitute for platinum, is among the many valuable discoveries which have been made by British chemists since the outbreak of war. "Vitrocell" is produced by the fusion of pure silica in an electric furnace. It is highly refractory, melting at the same temperature as platinum; has an extremely low coefficient of expansion, and is not affected by sudden temperature variations. Vessels made of this substance may be taken to red heat, and then plunged into ice-cold water without suffering fracture. An additional advantage is that it is acid-proof. The Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., of Walsendon-Tyne, have a large variety of "Vitrocell" apparatus on view at the Chemists' Exhibition, which was opened at the Northampton Institute recently, including large wares for chemical processes, smaller articles for laboratory use, mantle protectors for gas lighting, and a completely new line in transparent quartz hypodermic syringes. A feature of the exhibition is the display of a great variety of articles which were formerly manufactured exclusively by Germany.

NOTICES

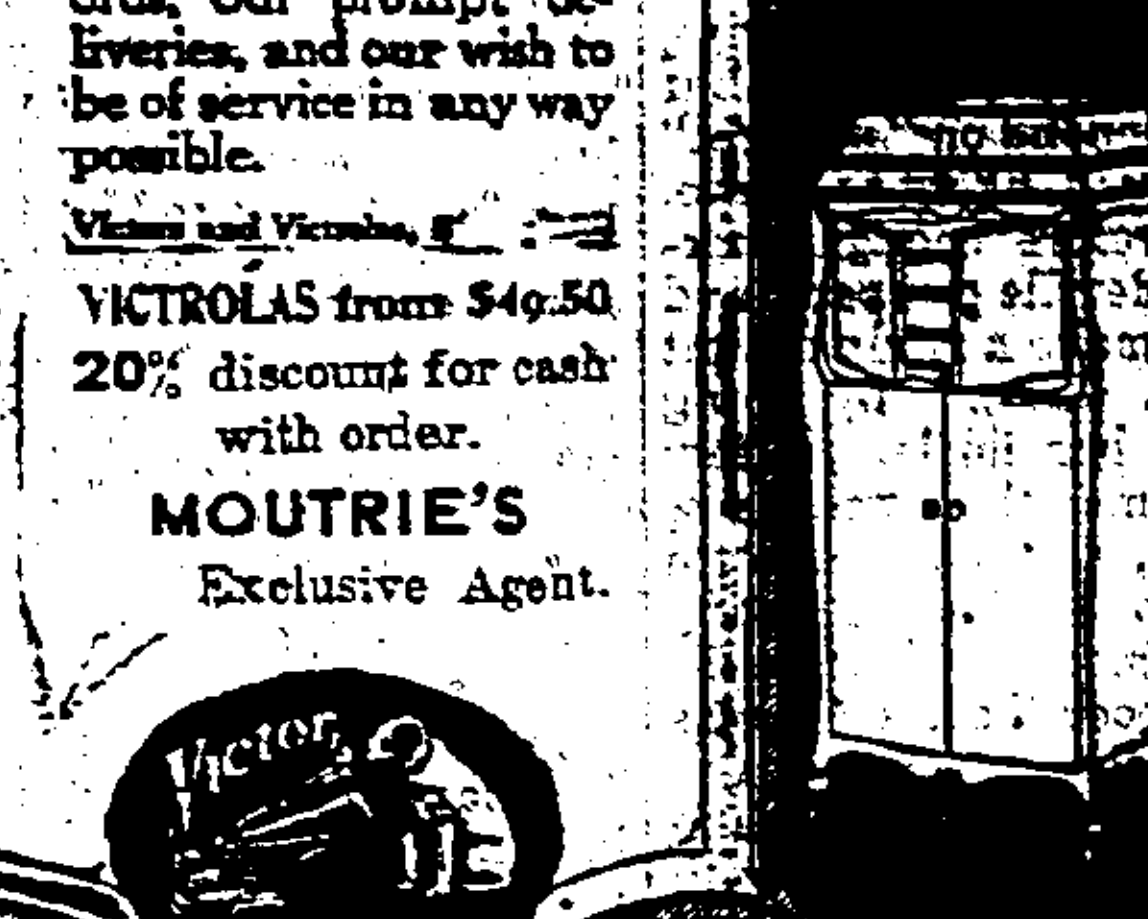
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GENERAL NEWS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL FINED.

Mr. Albert H. Illingworth, M.P., the Postmaster-General, was fined £3 at Otley Petty Sessions recently for keeping four dogs without a licence. A police-constable visited Denton Hall, Wharfedale, Mr. Illingworth's Yorkshire residence, on May 17, and found two retrievers and two Aberdeen terriers. Mr. Illingworth produced an out-of-date licence. Ten days later the constable called again, and the butler produced a licence for four dogs which had been taken out after his first visit. A letter was read from Mr. Illingworth stating that the matter had been overlooked owing to pressure of public business in London.

THEATRE TOURS BY AIR.

The distinction of being the first theatrical company transported by air has fallen to the lot of certain members of the "House of P-ril" production. Mr. Vachell's play was produced in Brighton. Two seaplanes conveyed the artists from Eastbourne. The flight was an immense success, and the arrival was witnessed by thousands of spectators from the shore and palace pier. Only six members of the company could be persuaded to risk the flight, the remainder preferring to make the journey to Brighton by train. The producers, Messrs. Stafford and Woodward, intend to utilise the air in future for the transport of their companies.

HARRODS OF LIVERPOOL.

Following hard on the announcement that Harrods, Limited, had taken over Messrs. Kendal, Milne and Co. of Manchester the largest retail drapery and furnishing house in the North of England, comes the news that Harrods are about to build a wonderful emporium in Liverpool, at an estimated cost of well over a million. Contracts have already been entered into for the purchase of the church site in Church Street, 246ft. long by over 500ft. deep, and Harrods' plans are already well under way for the erection of a magnificent five-floor

building, which, in point of architectural excellence and perfection of equipment, it is intended to make the finest store in the world. At the outset, "Harrods of Liverpool" will require a staff of some two thousand people, who will, as far as possible, be chosen locally, and who will share in every way the full benefits and advantages of the London staff, admittedly one of the best-looking after staffs of workers in the kingdom.

LADY BEATTY PROMISES A HORSE TO EX-SEAMAN.

William Baldwin, formerly an able seaman on H.M.S. Canada, when, invalided out of the Navy this year, started a little greengrocery business and invested his £30 saving in the horse. Charged at Westminster Police Court with working it while it was lame and suffering he admitted he did not know much about horses, and said this one seemed to have gone wrong inside as well as out. Lady Beatty to whom the ex-seaman had written in his trouble, promised him that "another horse will be sent you as soon as it is possible to get the right one." She also sent him £2. Baldwin was discharged on paying the veterinary costs.

MAXIM GUN PIONEER DEAD.

Regret is expressed at the death of Mr. Albert Vickers, which occurred at Eastbourne recently. Mr. Vickers, who retired from the chairmanship of the great steel firm of Vickers, Ltd., on reaching his 80th birthday last year, was the first man to see the possibilities of the Maxim gun at a time when it was not even patented. More than any other, he was identified with the development of the concern of which he and his brother took control about 65 years ago. It was he who originated the policy of manufacturing the finished article instead of supplying Vickers's steel to others. Vickers, Ltd., is one of the oldest firms in the steel manufacturing trade. It has a large interest in William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Whitehead and Co., Liverpool, and other manufacturing firms in other countries.

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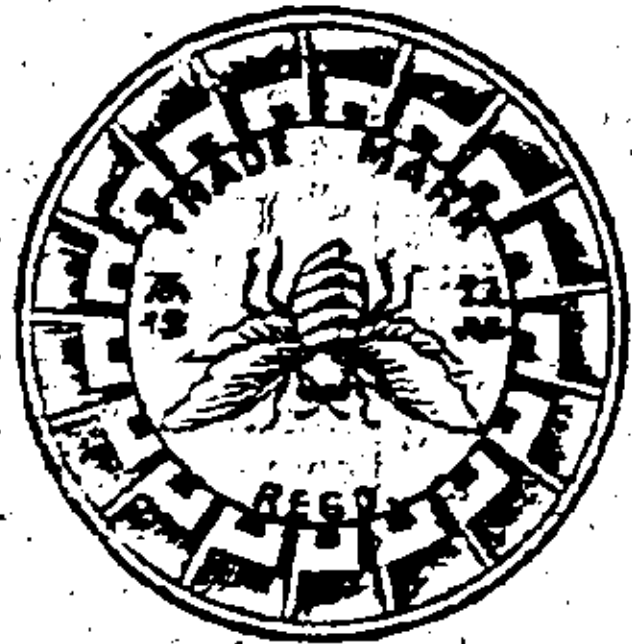
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EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

COURT MAY PASS ANY SENTENCE.

The tribunal which will try the Kaiser will, the *Daily Chronicle* is able to announce, be absolutely free to inflict on him any penalty which they think fit, even death.

There is no truth in the statement so widely circulated that the consent of the representatives of the United States was only obtained to the trial of Wilhelm II. on the condition that a death sentence was not to be passed.

The trial is to take place, as has already been announced, before five judges, one each from Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan. No selection has yet been made, but it is understood that in each case the choice will fall upon the chief of the judiciary in each country. If this be so Great Britain will be represented by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, France by the President of the Court of Cassation, and America, Italy and Japan by the Presidents of their Supreme Courts.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.
The demand for the surrender of the Kaiser has been made to the Dutch Government jointly, by all the Powers of the Entente. The attitude of the Dutch Government is understood to be that while protesting as a sovereign Power against what is felt to be a干涉 of the right of asylum, it does not feel itself in a position to grant the demand of the Powers.

The Imperial criminal will, there seems no doubt, be handed over to the British authorities, Holland making clear her position in the matter.

In view of this development, both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are watched with the greatest vigilance, and every provision has been made for their safe custody should they leave Dutch territory. Ample measures will be taken to protect the ex-Kaiser during his trial. He will have to be conveyed each day between the court and his place of detention; and in view of the worldwide execration of which he is the object the most elaborate precautions will have to be—and will be—taken to secure his personal safety.

OTHER OFFENDERS.
The lesser offenders against the laws of humanity will be handed over to the representatives of the countries against which those offences were committed, so soon as the treaties are ratified.

Probably those concerned in the murders of Captain Fryatt and Nurse Cavell, and the authors of the U-boat outrages on hospital ships and defenceless merchant seamen and passengers will be in London soon.

These prisoners will probably be tried by military and naval courts martial according to their status. They will be permitted to defend themselves and will be allowed to summon witnesses if they require.

NOTICES

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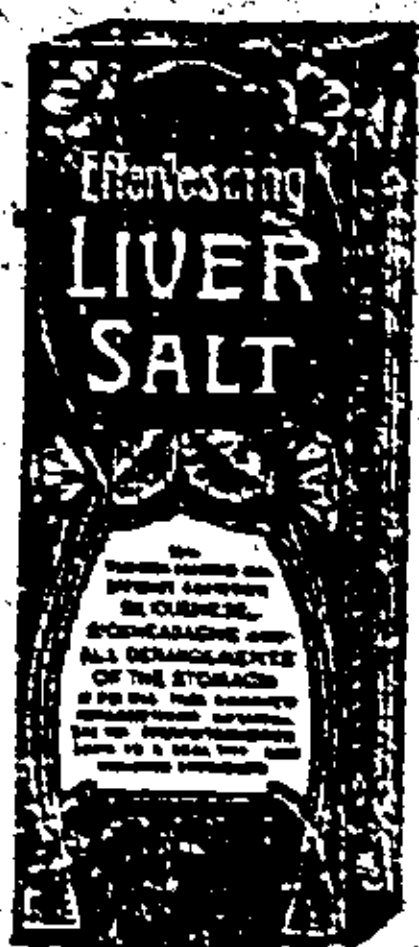
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BIRTH.

HOLLANDS.—At No. 3, Queen's Gardens, on the 27th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hollands, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1919.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

It will have been seen from a Havas Agency telegram which we published yesterday that the Korean delegates now in Paris are by no means satisfied with the latest Japanese Rescript announcing the early introduction of reforms in their country. That Rescript and the Premier's recent speech on the subject showed that the professed aim of the Tokyo Government was to accord the Koreans the same rights as are enjoyed by the Japanese in their own country, but the Korean viewpoint, as expressed by one of the delegates, is that they are not wanting equal rights with the Japanese but are seeking absolute independence. The Koreans, says this spokesman, have never recognised Japanese rule. That, of course, is not quite the truth; what he probably means is that the Koreans have never relished it. And so the demand still is for release from Japanese overlordship. The Koreans, so the Paris delegates state, want to regain their national status as an independent nation.

In his recent speech on the Korean situation, the Premier of Japan was at considerable pains to show that the administrative system laid down for the Koreans was never intended to be of a permanent character, but that it was of a purely provisional character such as was calculated to meet the passing needs of a transitory period. And so he announced that, in pursuance of this policy, the Government had now decided to carry out various reform measures. The impression, of course, is that the Japanese Government has always had such a step in view, and that it is now merely showing its consistency by launching out on a reform programme. But the question is whether we should have heard anything of this new movement had it not been for the recent disturbances in Korea. We are inclined to doubt it. It rather looks as though this reform policy were the direct result of the upheavals, and that it is intended as a sop to the Koreans. We wonder whether the Japanese really believe what their Premier says, that the two peoples are closely related to each other in race, manners, customs and sentiments, and that no distinction so far as equality goes should be allowed to exist between them. Are the Japanese willing to regard the Koreans as their equals? If so, there can be no question of the latter's unfitness for self-government. In point of fact, though the Koreans belong to the Mongol family, they are, as a people, distinct in features, dress and customs from both the Japanese and the Chinese. The "close relationship" is more fancied than real.

The Koreans have not long been under Japanese rule. By the Treaty of Portsmouth, after the Russo-Japanese War, Korea was formally made a suzerainty of Japan, and by a Treaty signed on August 22, 1910, the Emperor of Korea made a complete and permanent cession to the Emperor of Japan of all rights and sovereignty over the country. But it cannot be said that the Koreans have been happy ever since. They have not taken too kindly to Japanese rule, and it is no use blinking the fact that a strong independence movement does exist among the Koreans to-day. The pressing of the demand at this juncture is, of course, explained by reason of the fact that big democratic countries have professed their willingness to champion the rights of small oppressed peoples. The Korean "independents" think that this is the right moment in which to press their claims. But Japan evidently thinks that no case has been or can be made out for independence. We wonder whether the Japanese would be willing to let the League of Nations, to which Japan is a party, to adjudicate on the case. It would appear to be an ideal case for such a body to deal with.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

MOTOR CYCLISTS' NOTE.

Of late years there has been a tremendous increase in the number of motor cars in the Colony, and it is safe to say, now that we have such excellent motor roads, that an additionally large number of people will start to own their own cars. But though there has been a rapid increase in the number of motor cars on our roads, there has been a much greater increase in motor cycles. Perhaps this is largely due to the fact that the majority of people who know anything about motors would prefer to have a good motor cycle and side-car, rather than place themselves, at the mercy of a cheap two-seater. Whatever the cause, there are in the Colony to-day more motor cyclists than one would credit, and the suggestion has been tentatively put forward that not a little sport might be derived from hill-climbing contests. The idea is an entirely new one for Hongkong, but there is no earthly reason why it should not be put into practice during the coming winter months. Hill-climbing contests are held all over the world and in places where motor cyclists are far fewer than in Hongkong. We knew of one small town in Derbyshire which did not boast more than a dozen, yet many Saturday afternoons' sport was obtained. At all events, the suggestion might very well be considered by the Automobile Association, a large proportion of whose members are motor cyclists.

A BOATMAN'S THANKS.

That the Chinese of the humbler class are not without their feelings of gratitude to those who render them service was well illustrated yesterday, when a boatman came to the offices of the Telegraph wishing to insert an expression of thanks to the Kowloon Dock Company for having saved his junk and all aboard during the recent typhoon. He was willing to pay for the advertisement, too, but we are relieving him of that little charge by stating in this column what the boatman told us. His name is Li Tai and he owns junk No. 1430V. He says that during the typhoon his boat was near some rocks in a helpless condition off Hungshom, when it was observed by a Mr. "Misney" (this is as near the name as we can get it from the boatman) who ordered the tug Edith to go to its rescue. This was done, and the junk and fourteen lives were saved. Li Tai, a weather-beaten old salt, related this story with thankfulness reflected in his countenance, and said he wanted to thank his rescuers, and especially Mr. "Misney," with all his heart. He meant what he said; he had come to our office for the express purpose of publicly thanking those who saved him and his. It was a graceful little act and showed the spirit of the real gentleman. When those who rescued this old fellow read this, they will know that their kindly deed was truly appreciated. We may be sure that it will never be forgotten by dear old Li Tai. Long may he live!

INSOLENT COOLIES.

At the Police Court a couple of days ago, two chair bearers employed by Dr. Strahan were mulcted in a well-deserved fine for using insulting language to a Chinese lady. The lady had the courage to openly resent the insult which had been offered her, hence the men's appearance at the Police Court. But very many cases of the same kind occur every day of the week, and the offenders get off scot free because of the unwillingness of the ladies insulted to go to the trouble of taking proceedings against them. It is a pity that steps cannot be taken to instruct these chair and ricksha coolies in the way they should conduct themselves. While waiting for fares they are for ever shouting and abusing one another, and when not engaged in this occupation, are loudly discussing passengers, both Chinese and Europeans. One has no need to be a student of the Chinese language to understand a great part of the disgusting language which is used on chair and ricksha stands. In managing chair and ricksha coolies the Police might well take a leaf out of the book of the French authorities in the neighbouring port of Haiphong. Such conduct as one is every day subjected to here would not be tolerated for an instant in Haiphong, where the coolies are well ordered and well behaved. If the coolies will not take heed when admonished by the traffic police, they should be hauled to the Police Court and fined, when perhaps they would learn a lesson. A civil tongue is prior to leaving for home.

DAY BY DAY.

TO-DAY'S LUXURY IS TO-MORROW'S NECESSITY.

Yesterday's health return shows nine cases of enteritis (five fatal), and one non-fatal case each of cholera and puerperal fever. All were Chinese.

There were four applications for British Born Subject Certificates in Hongkong last year. Only one of which was granted. There was no application for naturalisation papers.

The number of marriages solemnized in Hongkong during last year was 115 as compared with 116 in 1917. The number contracted at the Registrar's Office was 28. In 1917 it was 22.

Last year's Sanitary Department report says:—House building has gone on and the staff has been depleted, thus rendering it impossible to maintain a quarterly cleansing. Barely three house cleanings per annum have been possible. The total numbers of floors cleaned were 65,901 for Hongkong and 32,496 for Kowloon.

The number of bodies considered by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to have been abandoned in the Colony last year was 960 as compared with 1,066 in 1917 and 1,051 in 1916. The monthly figures varied between 737 (in March) and 53 (in September). The percentage of these "dumpings" to the whole number of Chinese deaths was 7.14%.

Mr. W. M. Routh, of Messrs. Connell Bros. Company, yesterday arrived in the Colony from Indo-China and Yunnan-fu, where he has been on an extensive business trip. His many friends will hear with regret that while in Yunnan he sustained a broken arm, due to being thrown from a pony he was riding. The injured limb is now satisfactorily progressing.

The annual report of the Postmaster General of Hongkong says that Mr. J. H. Cooper, a member of the staff, rejoined his regiment and went to the front. He was very severely wounded in the March offensive; his place, however, is being kept open for him. His regiment, the Shropshire Light Infantry, received the almost unique distinction of the "Croix de Guerre avec la Palme."

The Globe Trotters Concert Party are giving their first entertainment in Hongkong at the Peak Club on Saturday night. They are en route to Australia but hope to return during the winter months when they will have the time and opportunity of appearing at the Theatre Royal. They come with an excellent reputation which we feel sure will be maintained with their appearance on Saturday next.

In his annual report, the Head of the Sanitary Department says:—The last census was undertaken in 1911, but the usual methods of calculating normal increases of population are hardly reliable as, during political disturbances on the mainland, the tendency for Chinese to seek asylum here bring about very wide fluctuations. The estimate of the white population for 1917 has been adopted unchanged and the Chinese population has been estimated at 534,000.

We understand that Professor Sklarvsky is to give a pianoforte recital at the Peak Club on Wednesday evening. The excellent concert which he gave with M. Szykora (cello) at the Theatre Royal last January will be remembered by all who attended and we hope that he will have an appreciative and enthusiastic audience at the Peak Club next Wednesday. It is seldom that we in Hongkong have the opportunity of listening to a musician of such undoubted ability.

Yesterday afternoon, at a gathering of members of the shipping community, Capt. A. A. E. Milroy was presented with a number of valuable presents for Mrs. Milroy and himself, these including a gold wristlet watch, a silver salver, a silver tobacco box and a case of pipes. The presentations were made by Captain Innes, who spoke of Captain Milroy's honourable and successful co-operation with the Station Home. Capt. Milroy made a suitable reply. He leaves with Mrs. Milroy on Friday by the Puyuan for Australia, where they contemplate a short stay prior to leaving for home.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC.")

With regard to the professional musicians who visit this Colony at varying periods, and give concerts, I have got tired of reading puff about "full houses," "large and appreciative audiences" and so forth. I have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that Hongkong, from a musical point of view, is as dead as a door-nail. The majority of people, when they do go to these concerts, go for the same reason as they go to Church—taste and to be seen.

Two years ago a vaudeville company paid a visit to Hongkong and included in the artists was a lady violinist who was a really fine player. She told me that she was compelled to earn her living with her violin but had found that if she had to depend on "straight" playing she was likely to starve. She had therefore engaged herself to a vaudeville company and managed to make a fairly decent income as a "turn" by doing "stunts" on her fiddle. A few days later I met the Manager of the company, and over a bottle of ginger-pop in the Hongkong Hotel, he bemoaned his fate in regard to the poor "houses" he was getting and the awful jag the season in Hongkong would make in the treasury. I replied with the suggestion that he should put on his lady violinist as a "straight" turn. "His Excellency the Governor," said I, "is very keen on music and is by way of being a bit of a violinist himself. Get your lady to play some good stuff and he is almost sure to go and hear her." "I don't see how that is going to help matters," said the manager. "It will help in this way," I replied. "There are half a thousand residents on the Peak who follow the Governor round like a flock of sheep. Get His Excellency to patronise your show in the manner stated, and—well, there you are."

The experiment was not tried, but nevertheless, it is a fact, when musicians possessing real and genuine talent visit Hongkong and give concerts, they sometimes get an audience of about five, and their receipts do not reach an amount sufficient to pay their printer's bill. On the other hand, if it happens to be Miss Tossie Tooloose, of number one-hundred-and-forty-four, The Peak, she can thump out the "Maiden's Prayer" and "Midnight Pippins" to a bumper house at a pupils' concert and people will rave about her "wonderful execution" for weeks after.

The motive prompting me to write in this strain is that Sklarvsky is now in the Colony and proposes to give a Chopin recital. As to his abilities, I have written all that can be said of the man. He is a front ranker and his interpretation of Chopin borders on the phenomenal. I have no desire to put the damper on "What I have written is plain unvarnished fact. What sort of support Sklarvsky is likely to get if he gives his recital, is in the hands of the gods. But I can tell him one thing, if I were earning my living as a professional pianist and touring the Far East I should cut this Far Outpost of the British Empire out of my itinerary and drop Hongkong like a hot brick.

Mr. White is to give the second of his series of organ recitals at St. John's Cathedral, on September 23. As previously, the selections will be from British composers. There will probably be two soloists, Mr. A. E. Paine and Mr. Bowley Bird. The disinterested efforts of these local amateurs should receive substantial recognition from the community and it is hoped that people will make a point of attending the recital.

I understand that amongst other things the question of a city band will be included in the address of welcome to Sir Reginald Stubbs, when he arrives. I have for months past been doing my best to get some attention paid to this matter by the Government, but although I know the majority of community leaders favour the idea, so far this evidence of support has been forthcoming. I do not arrogate to myself the doubtful honour of "getting things done," but if the community really wants a town band, and I have not the

STOLEN CYCLE.

At the Magistracy to-day, four Chinese were charged with the larceny of a bicycle from Mr. Leo D'Almada's son.

An Indian watchman, of the China Light and Power Co., gave evidence that the first defendant took the bicycle to the second defendant, who was a ricksha coolie employed by the Light and Power Co. The first defendant told the Indian it was his manager's bicycle. He left the bicycle there and went away.

Mr. Leo D'Almada's son gave evidence to the effect that at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon he left the bicycle outside of his house but inside of the garden, and went in for a tiffin. He did not miss it in the afternoon until some of his friends saw a Chinese in possession of it. They went up to him and asked him where he had got it from, he said he had just got it from a friend of his, who had given it to him to try.

Master A. R. Tavares, a friend of Mr. Leo D'Almada's son, said that he saw the fourth defendant walking along, pushing the bicycle along.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell discharged the second, the third, and fourth defendants as there was not sufficient evidence to convict them. He sentenced the first defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

SERGT. LANNON'S ASSAILANT.

The Chinese who shot Sergeant Lannon was arrested whilst walking along Taipo Road. He was identified by Sergeant Lannon as the man who shot him.

The man was before the Court to-day and was remanded till Thursday at 10 a.m.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day—

Typhoon in about 130 degrees Long. E. and 16 degrees Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

slightest doubt that it does, now is the time to press the matter home. As usual, the Government will make no definite statement, but if it is clearly shown by the community in general that the scheme meets with approval, let it be generally known. The columns of this paper are open to publication of any suggestions, if the usual rule is complied with.

The following suggestions taken from a Home musical journal, may be of some help to the key-board player, in acquiring the somewhat difficult art of memorising music. How often one has seen attempts to play good technique, and then the fatal stop somewhere about the middle of the piece with the lame excuse, "I have forgotten." But when this subject is closely enquired into it is found that the remembering of say six good pieces is not such an extraordinary feat after all; and if one can memorise six, why not sixty? It only requires a little extra thought and work, for by an intelligent use of the faculties the proper methods can be applied and much time saved, instead of the usual roundabout mere repetition, which, while being greatly fatiguing to the player, neither reliable nor interesting. To succeed really it is necessary first of all to develop independently each of the following five faculties—namely, Touch, Hearing, Analysis, Sight, and Emotion; and as the initial letters of each of these words make the key-word "THASE," we shall deal with them in that order. First of all grasp the importance of the individual training of the faculties, then when they are properly developed they will help one another; the idea being that, instead of, say, relying solely upon touch, as is customary, four other faculties are called upon to carry you safely through the various complexities of your piece without error. Of course, the working of each faculty may not always be continuous; but the linking up of the five will cause the necessary overlapping, and so make your interpretation safe. We would say then, "Train the faculties independently; use collectively."

SINGING AS SHILL-SHOCK CURE.

As the outcome of a successful experiment, first made at the Manchester Hospital of trying to cure shell-shock by teaching and encouraging the patients to sing a concert, was given recently at the Royal Albert Hall, the United Services Club, and the

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Few men whose scientific discoveries are of real importance are so little known to the public as Mr. Benjamin Harrison, whose name appeared in the recent Olympic List. Born in 1837 at Fencham, near Seven-oaks, Mr. Harrison has seldom travelled more than 20 miles from his birthplace, where he kept the village grocery store for more than 50 years. Although he has never published any account of his geological work, the results of his patient research, extending over more than half a century, into the geological formation of the North Downs in his vicinity have been of the utmost value. In particular, Mr. Harrison's discoveries of worked flints earlier than the Palaeolithic period have established the existence of man, as a tool-using animal, in periods of almost incredible antiquity.

The name of the Scottish artists whom London has "made" is legion, says the *Evening Standard*. Similarly with Scotland's writers. While in Edinburgh Barrie wrote a little, but it was after he came to London, via Nottingham, that he entered into full possession of his literary kingdom. Stevenson, too. But for the London applause he might have written, unrecognised, till his dying day from some farmhouse in the Fenslands. London was the maker of Ian Maclaren and S. R. Crockett. Almost every Scottish writer of any weight comes sooner or later to London, and it is the London newspapers, the London public, and the London libraries, that determine his position. Scotland may give birth to genius, but to genius it is not her habit to give sustenance. Part of the North's debt to London is due as to a faithful and encouraging foster-mother.

Once upon a time a traveller who had been baked nearly bone dry in the summer sun of the magnificent West staggered from a train in the foot-hills of the Rockies, entered a hotel, and muttered "Gimme a rye." Now it happened that the area into which he had fallen was "dry." But there was at hand a humane local resident, who whispered, "Say! Guess you want to follow me." The traveller followed. He was led to a bar which was much obscured through the blinds being down. "Name," said the resident. "Whiskey," replied the traveller, being very innocent. "Not on your life," remarked the bar-tender. "Cold tea," said the resident, who knew. The bar-tender produced a beautiful silver tea pot from beneath the bar, filled two glasses with an amber coloured liquid, and asked "Milk?" "Yes," replied the resident, and the bar-tender squirted in soda-water. "Sugar?" he then asked, and dropped in ice. But, of course, this took place in the far distant past. It cannot occur again. Oh, no.

There are many stories of the pious lawyer, of which, perhaps, the best known is that in which the late Mr. Waddy, M.P., and afterwards Judge at Sheffield, routed Lockwood, who thinking to put Waddy out of countenance, presented himself at a prayer-meeting at which Waddy was taking the chair. Waddy turned the tables by announcing "Brother Lockwood will open the meeting with prayer, whereas the bulky Solicitor-General to be bolted. The story is untrue. But one Sunday Waddy, taking the air in Regent's Park, was spotted by a spouter of atheism, who may have made his acquaintance in less liberal conditions. "I see among us," said he, "one who can confute me if anyone can, and I invite him to step into the ring and say anything he has to say against what I have said." Waddy not responding, the lecturer proceeded from invitation to challenge, and from challenge to a threat to name him. Whereupon Waddy, looking that things had gone far enough, did step into the ring, and having whispered to the lecturer familiarly, but so that all could hear, "All right, mate! Same as last time. We go halves in the gate-money," made as though he would address the assembly. But it had melted away.

NOTICES

REMEMBER
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THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

INTERESTING REPORT.

From the annual report of the Postmaster General of Hongkong (Mr. S. B. C. Ross) we extract the following:

The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1918 amounted to \$427,132.88 being \$33,253.01 more than that collected in 1917. The net expenditure, after deducting the sum of \$70,276.74 (\$12,591.5s. Od. at 3.7 per dollar) refunded to this Colony by the Post Office of the United Kingdom in respect of the period 1st July, 1917, to 30th September, 1918, on account of the suspension of the P. and O. Mail Contract Service (Bombay-Shanghai Service) amounted to \$156,107.69, being less than that of 1917 by \$103,107.14, due to the high rate of exchange prevailing during the year, the refund referred to above, and also to the expansion of postal business of every description. The balance of revenues over expenditure amounted to \$271,025.19.

The number of mail bags and packets despatched from Hongkong during the year amounted to 135,162, as against 123,691 in 1917, an increase of 11,471; the number received was 126,225 as against 115,047, an increase of 10,178.

The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 81,552 as against 60,540 in 1917, an increase of 12,022.

Boxes and Baskets in transit amounted to 11,307 as against 12,192 in 1917, a decrease of 885.

4,501 steamers carrying mails arrived and 5,697 left in 1918 as against 4,415 and 5,693 respectively in 1917.

Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 862,625 as against 765,678 in 1917, an increase of 96,948.

Registered articles via Siberia amounted to 1,023 as compared with 32,012 in 1917, a decrease of 30,984.

This is the fifth report on the Post Office which has appeared since war broke out, and it is now possible to give some details as to the way in which the postal business of the Colony has been affected.

Details are given in tabular form of all mails to and from the Colony which were destroyed by enemy action. In spite of many losses Hongkong may regard itself as fortunate, and in spite of these losses, and of difficulties of transit, there was during 1918 an increase in almost every branch of postal business.

The sale of stamps is a very fair index to the general amount of outward business done, and the sales during the year amounted to \$373,463.31. During the year, the privilege of free postage, which was granted to all troops in the Command was continued, and 279,443 letters, 4,450 postcards, and 8,314 other articles were posted free. The loss to the revenue was \$11,522.00. Now this sum of \$11,522 must obviously be added to the \$373,463.31 mentioned above, if we wish to arrive at an estimate of the postal business transacted. This gives a total of \$384,985.31 and this is the largest amount produced from the sales of stamps with the exception of the year 1913 when the sales amounted to \$397,083.40 but in that year the sales were abnormal for the George V. issue of stamps was placed on the market and there were large purchases from stamp dealers.

During the year 1,064,306 articles were handled by the Registration and Parcel Branch. This again is a record figure, the largest number handled previously being 1,026,558 in 1913.

The Postmaster General adds:—In this connection I would like to mention that during the year no parcel or registered article was lost or stolen while in the custody of the Hongkong Posts. This reflects very great credit on all members of the staff concerned.

I have already mentioned that the Money Order transaction reached a higher figure than ever before, so also did the balance of profit on the year's working of the Post Office.

The collapse of the Siberian Railway may be learnt from the figures of registered letters sent by that route. This service was started in 1909, when 24,024 registered letters were sent by this route. In 1913 the number was 74,323 and then war came. The numbers fell off and last year only 1,023 letters were sent by this route. In this connection I might mention that a mail was despatched from London via Siberia dated from 14th January to 18th February, 1918. It is probable that this mail was not despatched at one time but contained several different despatches. A request was enclosed from the London Office, as often happens, that the date of receipt might be reported as soon as possible. This mail was received here on the 18th November via New York, having taken no less than 308 days to reach the Colony.

There was a great increase in the parcel business during the year, and for the first time the number of parcels sent to England exceeded the number received. In ordinary years we receive many more parcels from England than we send. The reason is obvious, for most Europeans here have purchases to make at home, while the parcels sent home are, generally speaking, gifts. High exchange always means an increase of parcels from home. Persons who have got accustomed to regard a pound sterling as ten dollars send home for an article which costs a pound when they can get it for five dollars odd. Therefore the high exchange in spite of submarine trouble kept the inward parcel business from gold countries in a healthy condition.

In spite of high exchange the number of parcels despatched to England was greater than ever before. This in no way weakens the fact that high exchange promotes inward and discourages outward parcels. It was entirely due to war conditions. During the year 6,622 parcels of tea and sugar weighing 32,668 lbs. or in other words about 14½ tons were sent as gifts by people in this Colony to their friends at home. The vast bulk of these parcels were sent through Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and I should like to place on record my appreciation of the loyal manner in which they have in all cases abided by my decision with regard to regulations, which were at times hard to understand. In consequence of the offensive by the Germans in March the despatch of parcels via Canada had to be discontinued, as all available space was required for military purposes. This route, which was only started in 1917, had proved very popular, but it ceased to exist as from the 10th May, and it has not been possible to renew this service.

On the 30th May arrangements were made with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for a parcel service by steamship of Messrs. A. Holt's Company. This service has afforded people in this Colony a regular means of sending parcels home at pre-war rates. I wish to thank Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for the extreme promptitude with which they placed this service at the disposal of the Colonial Posts.

The Shanghai-Bombay section of the P. & O. Contract Mail Service was suspended throughout the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

A DENIAL

Sir,—A copy of your issue of the 21st instant has been handed to me, and I was greatly surprised to see therein a statement, under the heading of "Rice Situation in Macao", to the effect that I had charged about "\$1,300 for Consular legal fees, on a shipment of 10,000 piculs of cheap rice intended for the poor of Macao."

I must declare that it is absolutely false. No fees were charged by this Consulate on the shipment in question, so much so that not even the expenses to which this Consulate was put to, in order to obtain from the authorities the necessary export permit, were collected.

The Macao Government, to which I have protested against this assertion, has authorised me to publish this declaration and also to contradict that assertion in its name.

Yours etc.

AMADEO DA SILVA,
Consul General for Portugal,
Canton, Aug. 27, 1919.

DAY BY DAY.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, \$100.

It is reported that Liang Shih-yi will be back in Hongkong in a few days, and that the peace between North and South which will be concluded in Shanghai has been secretly arranged by him between the parties.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day, says it is proclaimed by order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government in Council that Weihsaiwei is a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

To get rid of their Japanese beer, popularly known to the Chinese as "low grade", some Cantonese dealers have attempted to sell it under British trade marks, like Bohemian, according to a complaint from Hongkong. The Canton Chief of Police has issued orders prohibiting such a practice. *Canton Times.*

A native passenger junk, "Lee Wo," running between Fatshan and Kongmoon, was destroyed by fire on August 26, near Nam Wah Village, Shuitak District, causing the death of many passengers. More than fifteen bodies have been recovered by the villagers there, and identification by relatives and friends is being requested by the village authorities.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith a Chinese was to-day charged with unlawful possession of eight dozens of singlets, valued at \$30. Sergeant Appleton said defendant was arrested at No. 34, Gage Street on a vacant floor, with the singlets in his possession. Defendant said a friend asked him to keep the singlets and to make arrangements for the sale. The case was adjourned for the singlets to be claimed.

TOUCHING PEACE TIME APPEAL.

Appealing to the Working Bench not to convict a baker for selling new bread, a solicitor exclaimed: "Now peace is to be signed within a few hours I ask you not to convict so that in years to come when his children and grandchildren ask him what he did in the great war he need not reply, 'I was fined for selling new bread'." A police-superintendent remarked that the baker had no children. The Solicitor:—You have spoilt my appeal. A fine of \$5 was imposed.

In February the rate on post-cards sent to China was raised from 1 cent to 1½ cents in order to conform to the Chinese domestic rate.

The year under review was the twentieth anniversary of the introduction of penny postage from Hongkong to Great Britain and vice versa. During the year the rate of postage was raised to 1½d. in Great Britain as a war measure, but our 4 cent rate had been raised to little more than this amount by the high rate of exchange. The 4 cent rate has therefore been maintained.

NOTICES

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPERS KIPPERS

JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from Scotland
65 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TYPEWRITERS.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
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TYPEWRITERS

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LAWN BOWLS.

HONGKONG WANTS
INTERPORT MATCHES

Last evening a meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association was held at the Police Recreation Club for the purpose of discussing the question of arranging for interport matches. It was decided to send invitations to Shanghai and Hankow, requesting them to send teams down to Hongkong so as to meet Hongkong teams.

It was resolved that the matches be played on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club's ground and that they take place about September.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

NEW BOAT IN PORT.

A brand, new boat in harbour now is the Tai-koo Wan, belonging to the Tai-koo Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd. She was built in England and is a standard vessel. She is of the tonnage of 1,876 and is one-masted. She arrived from Blyth via Java with a cargo of 3,970 tons of sugar. She is moored at Quarry Bay.

The s.s. Liang-chi, a B. and S. boat, came in yesterday afternoon with 1,495 tons of general cargo for the Colony from Bangkok. She had on board 12 bags of mails, and is lying at the quarantine anchorage.

The Kwangsi (Captain MacDonald), also a B. and S. vessel, came in yesterday with a load of 150 tons from Canton. The Diva, a Norwegian vessel under the agency of Messrs. Thorenson and Co., encountered typhoon weather when coming from Bangkok. She consigned to this port 1,200 tons of general cargo.

The Nam Kan (Captain Thirlwell) had a bad time at sea, meeting with severe gales and high seas. She brought for us from Pakhoi 1,100 tons of cement, 330 pigs and 100 tons general produce.

ARE YOU ANAEMIC?

HOW TO TELL.

Pain is the body's protest against injury or neglect, whether it is the pain from a pin prick or the pain which follows efforts of the nerves to do their work when undernourished. Many people are daily suffering unnecessary pain through failure to recognize in their symptoms the need of building up the blood. Let the blood become thin and a general breakdown frequently follows. Among the commonest symptoms of thin blood or anaemia are breathlessness after slight exertion, loss of appetite, restless, sleepless nights, headaches and often indigestion. Poor and insufficient blood often develops into anaemia, a disease which may not be serious if properly treated in its earlier stages, but which may be fatal if it reaches the pernicious form.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight, good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest.

The book, "Building Up the Blood" gives just the information that every pale, suffering person needs. It is free. Write for it to-day to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Your own druggist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or they will be sent direct by mail, on receipt of price, \$1.50 the bottle six for \$8, post free.

Amongst the departures this morning were the Kaiphong for Haiphong with 180 tons of general merchandise, the Shinyo Maru for Keelung, the Kwai Sang with a load of 1,000 tons for Kobe, the Shuichi Maru to Takau via Swatow with 1,000 tons of general cargo and 100 tons of cement, and the Mogami Maru with 340 tons.

NOTICES

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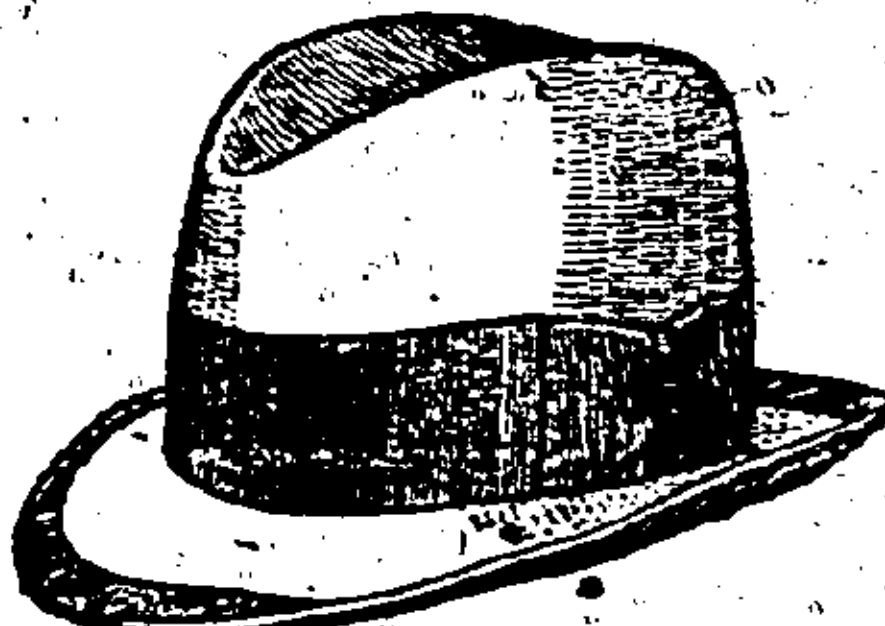
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SINGLE & DOUBLE TERAS.

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RECORDS.

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| | Huckleberry Finn | |
| A 2311 | What Kind of an American are You | Onestep |
| | Pack Up Your Troubles | |
| A 2424 | For You A Rose | Foxtrot |
| | Long Boy | Onestep |

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th Sept.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

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"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTIONLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon-passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug.

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"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 28th Aug.

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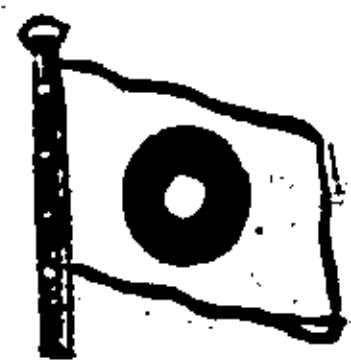
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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"EDMORE" ... About September 2nd.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... September 4th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... September 22nd.

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For PORTLAND direct.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	28. Aug.
Shanghai	Foochow	B. & S.	28. Aug.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksan	J. M. Co.	29. Aug.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangsang	B. & S.	29. Aug.
Japan	Tsukiji	J. C. L.	29. Aug.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Kashing	B. & S.	29. Aug.
Manila	Yuenan	J. K. Co.	29. Aug.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	29. Aug.
Kobe	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	30. Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	31. Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	O. L. Co.	31. Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	31. Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	1. Sept.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	1. Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shiroyu M.	N. Y. K.	2. Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	2. Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	2. Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J. C. L.	2. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	3. Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. C. L.	5. Sept.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	5. Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5. Sept.
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	6. Sept.
Java	Tjimanok	N. Y. K.	6. Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yotorofu M.	P. & O.	7. Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	O. S. K.	10. Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Burma M.	N. Y. K.	10. Sept.
Japan Ports	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21. Sept.

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S. S. "WEST CONOB"
From SAN FRANCISCO.
MANILA & ILOILO.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Aug. 28th at 10 a.m. and Aug. 29th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 29th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BENAVON"

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON and STRAITS

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1919.

HOTEL LISTS.

Revised from

Corrected to 18th August, 1919.

G. S. Archbutt J. R. F. Koopman

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Kalka

Mr. & Mrs. G. d'Almeida

da & family

Mr. & Mrs. G. d'Almeida

da & family

Mr. & Mrs. E. G. K. C. Li

Anderson

Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Benson

A. N. Bishop

T. A. Burns

Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Blandin

Mr. & Mrs. E. V. Bray

L. J. Van Bense

chem

Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Black

J. Barr

Mr. & Mrs. A. T. de S. Barboza

Miss Bergstrom

J. M. Brady

D. M. Biggar

Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Barger

E. R. Boericks

Mr. & Mrs. S. B. B. B. B. B.

W. G. Browell

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Colquhoun

Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Chandler

N. Croucher

J. H. Cosgrove

F. W. Cox

Capt. W. Davis

son

Mr. & Mrs. A. Doune

Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Errierson

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. E. E. E.

Mr. & Mrs. E. B. B. B. B.

Master J. Ebbink

Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Epstein

Miss K. E. E. E. E.

Capt. R. Findlay

A. H. Fenwick

Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Ford

R. F. Fickett

J. Fetherston

C. R. Greenberg

J. J. Gorman

H. Guest

J. Gill

H. B. Gallop

N. C. Galuzzi

J. S. R. Gardiner

Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Henkel

J. W. Harding

Mr. & Mrs. H. H. H. H. H.

J. F. Hanania

H. H. Harrison

Mrs. McConnell

H. H. Hart

Capt. T. P. Hall

G. Harper

H. P. Holzhiser

A. Shelton Hooper

Capt. & Mrs. R. Immes

W. R. Jones

E. M. Joseph

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Corrected to 18th August, 1919.

Dr. M. E. Asger

Mr. R. Almond

R. H. Beavan

S. Bawder

F. G. Becke

G. P. Curry

H. C. Corlison

E. G. Coomes

J. G. Chadwick

Choi Shing & son

J. D. Danby

R. G. Douglas

Look Tin Eli & family

Capt. S. J. Edward

W. Eborall

A. L. Fry

P. T. Farrell

Miss Farrell

E. P. Fielding

C. Y. Grootes

Mr. & Mrs. W. Horley

Master C. Hammes

Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes

Miss F. Hammes

A. Harrison

H. James

Mrs. J. Johnston

B. James

P. J. de Kant

KINGSLERE HOTEL.

Alabaster C. G.

Billing J. T.

Bond J. O.

Colman G. L.

Dunstan Mr. & Mrs. A. D.

Drolette Mr. & Mrs. E. E.

G. W. Elliott G. H.

Fisher J. L.

Fisher Miss D.

Haydon G. F.

Hoyle J. E. S.

Jennings Mr. & Mrs. F. L.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$13,810 in aid of the following: Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon drainage, training nullah, general works, \$9,500; miscellaneous drainage works \$3,600; New Territories, buildings, market at Tai O, including reclaiming site, \$710.

\$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous additions and alterations to Shaikwan Police Station.

\$1,000 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, other charges, brushwood clearing.

\$105,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Roads: (a) Shamshuipo to Castle Peak, section Tsun Wan to Castle Peak, 20 feet wide.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution under section 170 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903:—Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, for the erection of a Public Latrine and Urinals under the steps in Duddell Street; and whereas such application having been duly approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a Public Latrine and Urinals at such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain owners and occupiers of property in the vicinity have objected to such erection; and whereas such objections have been duly considered: it is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereof of a Public Latrine and Urinals be and the same are hereby approved.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the resolution was carried.

In moving the resolution, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said that two objections had been received, one from the proprietors of the land on which the Caritor Hotel stood and one from Mr. W. M. Humphreys. There was already a latrine in the position referred to, but it was a bucket latrine and of a primitive nature and unsanitary. It had therefore been decided to put up a water flush latrine.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.
The following questions were asked by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and answered by the Colonial Secretary as indicated:—

Question.
1. "In order to lessen the loss of life in typhoons and to obviate as far as possible the exploitation of poor sampan people by excessive launch, towage charges, will the Government arrange with the owners of powerful tugs and launches to render gratuitous towage service to sampans and other craft in difficulties whenever the black signals are hoisted during a flood tide?"

Answer.
1. The question will be referred to the Chamber of Commerce. It has been considered on former occasions in connection with the loss of life in typhoons. Launch owners will not as a rule risk their vessels at sea in typhoon weather unless with the prospect of substantial remuneration; and it is hardly practicable to resort to any form of compulsion, as the longer a launch is out of shelter, the greater is the risk to itself, and the more difficulty it finds eventually to enter the typhoon shelter which has in the meantime been rapidly filling up. The powerful tugs are owned by concerns having under their charge valuable property for the protection of which the tugs are necessary in typhoon weather.

Question.
2. Does the Observatory take into consideration the state of the tide in calculating the period of warning they give in the case of approaching typhoons? If not will they give longer warning on a flood tide than on an ebb tide?

Answer.
2. The Observatory does not take into account the state of the tide in deciding when to hoist storm signals. As explained in the Local Storm Signal Code, the Observatory endeavours to give 24 hours (or two tides) notice of a possible gale. As soon as it becomes tolerably certain that a gale will occur a black signal (or its equivalent signal at night) is hoisted.

Question.
3. When will telephonic communication with Cheung Chau be restored?

Answer.

3. It is hoped to restore telephonic communication with Cheung Chau before the end of this week, provided that the weather conditions will permit. The fault has been located and is in the cable lent by the Military Authorities about 700 yards from the shore of the mainland side of the crossing to Lantau. This cable is an old one. The permanent cable which is on order has not yet been delivered. Until this new cable is laid telephonic communication will be liable to interruption.

Question.

4. Can the Government give any information with reference to the suggested establishment of a Chinese Government aerodrome in Hongkong, mentioned in the North China Daily News of the 19th August and the Hongkong Daily Press of the 25th August?

Answer.

4. The Government has no information regarding this. Any aerodrome which may be established in Hongkong will presumably be controlled either by His Majesty's Government or by this Government.

CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to introduce into this Colony, with the necessary modifications, the provisions of the English Act of 1915, 3 and 6 Geo. V. c. 90, with the object of simplifying indictments and the rules relating to the forms thereof.

It has not been thought necessary to enact here the provisions of section 6 of the Home Act as to the costs of defective or redundant indictments; nor the provisions of section 7 as we have not adopted in this Colony the Veracious Indictments Act.

Rules 1 and 2 of the First Schedule have not been adopted. We have no Grand Jury in this Colony and it seemed unnecessary to adopt rule 3 as it is practically enacted in the body of the Bill by clause 5.

Rule 12 has not been adopted as we have no Ordinance corresponding with the Children's Act, 1908, in force in this Colony.

Rule 13 seems unnecessary as it has always been the practice to serve a copy of the indictment on the accused.

With regard to the Appendix to the Rules, it has been found necessary to alter the numbers of the sections in the heading in accordance with our local laws.

In regard to the Second Schedule many of the Acts in the Second Schedule to the Indictments Act, 1915, are not only inapplicable to this Colony but have had no corresponding provisions to them enacted here, and consequently it has been found possible to make the Second Schedule to the local Ordinance much shorter than the Second Schedule to the Home Act.

THE RICE SITUATION.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

Clause 2 removes any doubts as to the validity of any acts heretofore done by the Government and by its Officers or any person acting under its direction to cope with the recent abnormal rise in the price of rice.

Clause 3 gives the Governor power to requisition and resell rice on payment of compensation either agreed upon between the parties or settled by a Board therein provided, and prohibits any person neglecting to obey or impeding the execution of any such orders.

Clause 4 excuses a breach of contract in so far as it has been caused by any requisition.

Clause 5 enacts that the Government shall not make a profit on the total proceeds of all sales of rice.

Clause 6 prohibits the removal from the Northern District of any rice without the permission in writing of the district officer.

Clause 7 provides for the fixing of retail prices of particular qualities of rice.

Clause 8 provides for Standard Government qualities of rice.

Clause 9 makes it an offence to sell rice purporting to be of Standard Government quality when it is not such.

Clause 10 prohibits the sale of any rice supplied by the Government except under a licence from an officer appointed by the Governor.

Clause 11 prohibits the mixing of different qualities of rice and their mixture with any foreign substance.

Clause 12 contains a power of entry and inspection and of taking samples.

Clause 13 is a penalty clause. Clause 14 gives power to the Governor in Council to make Regulations.

Clause 15 contains a saving of other powers.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in moving the first reading of the Bill, said the object of the Bill was to make provision for the efficient working of the Government scheme with regard to rice sales. The Government had been blamed because it had not prohibited the export of rice from the Colony. If the export of rice were prohibited, the trade of the Colony would suffer. It must be borne in mind that prices may continue to rise and in that event the Government might be faced with the alternative of raising its prices or selling at a heavy loss. He had been informed this morning that the prospects of the crops in Saigon and in China generally were good. There was no doubt, however, that in time the Chinese would accustom themselves to substitutes for their staple food which could be purchased at a cheaper rate. He would take the opportunity of thanking those firms who had assisted the Government in making allowances to their employees and for their help in other ways in connection with the shortage, particularly to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which had rendered most valuable aid in the matter of the purchase of the rice required by the Government for its scheme in dealing with the shortage.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Dollars and sixty-three Cents to defray the charges of the year 1918.

The Bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

RESIDENCE ON DUMB-BELL ISLAND.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to provide that no person shall reside within the southern portion of the Island of Cheung Chau, otherwise known as Dumb-bell Island, without the consent of the Governor in Council.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, the Hon. Attorney General said it was probably well known that for a considerable number of years a substantial portion of this island had been developed and used as a place of residence by British and American missionaries, and it was proposed by the Bill to pass a law that no person shall reside within that special portion of the island without the consent of the Governor in Council. He would like to say that he was informed that there was likely to be some comment and criticism with regard to the Bill, and he thought it would be as well that he should point out the very reasonable nature of the Government scheme. The portion which it was proposed, by the Bill, to reserve on the island was only the southern portion and represented less than half of the total area of the island, and it is in the vicinity of the territory which has been developed by British and American missionaries. Therefore there was no question in the Bill of reserving the whole of the island. It was provided by Clause 2 that the consent of the Governor in Council for residence on the island within the limit of the area of the southern portion of the island which he had already referred to should include certain persons living on the island, friends and relations and visitors. This Bill has been modelled on the Peak Reservation Ordinance which was passed last year without any opposition from Honourable members. He submitted that it was quite a reasonable measure to pass.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said it was not his intention to go into the matter of the Peak Reservation Ordinance. It was too well-known to all members. The remarks he was going to make were going to be confined to the merits of the Bill under discussion.

The necessity for the passing of the Bill did not exist. That was shown by the explanation given by the Attorney General. The locality to which the Bill applied was far away from any business or residential quarter, so that the possibility of any overcrowding

was remote. It was a request made by the people who were living in the place entirely for their own convenience and benefit. They had only to be told that if they liked they could buy up the place and so arrange among themselves as to make it impossible for other people outside to buy from them any land or house. He considered the Bill unfair and unreasonable, and he could not believe that people should make such a request. It was the intention of the Government to reserve the place as a health resort, and he failed to see that there was any necessity for this disagreeable legislation. He did not propose to use further argument, which would involve unpleasant discussion, but with the few remarks he had made he hoped he had made it clear that the Bill was not a necessity, and should therefore be withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said that, in view of the fact that the war had been won by all races of men, he could not be a party to the Bill. He deprecated any such kind of racial legislation. He hoped that His Excellency would see his way to withdraw the Bill. But if he was not disposed to do so, he would ask them to leave it in abeyance for the new Governor to do so.

His Excellency said he was surprised at the remarks of the Chinese member of the Council. He did not observe anything in the Bill of a racial nature at all. He thought the Island had been for some time past occupied by missionary residents and others, and the Government felt that it should be in a position to decide both in selling land and in making conditions to decide who should live there and who should not. There was no question of anything disagreeable, and he was surprised that such a suggestion had been made. If the members of the Council decided that the Bill should be kept in abeyance until the arrival of the new Governor, he had no objection.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak moved that the Bill be kept in abeyance.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster said he had had no intention of addressing the Council on the Bill, but he must oppose the amendment. Cheung Chau was an island that had been developed wholly by its present residents, who belonged to races which found it necessary to take their children to the sea-side as much as possible in the summer, and were forced by force of circumstances to send their children there instead of home. A place like that was not unique, in any sense. They occupied a certain portion of the island. There are eleven beaches on the island, only six of which are occupied. They desired that their children should play on those beaches. They were driven there by economical reasons. They selected Cheung Chau Island because they sought the protection of the British flag, and it was that protection they required against rival competition. It had been suggested by a member of the Council that they should buy up the whole of the island. It was because they desired to be protected from people who were in a position to buy up the whole of the island, that they might have that small portion they occupied to themselves that this Bill should be passed. If the Bill were held up, it would probably be held up for six months. He had no doubt it would eventually be passed, because he knew that this little community was in favour of being left undisturbed in the way they have been in the past.

The Hon. Attorney General seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, the Chinese members being the only two to vote in its favour.

ENTERTAINMENT HALLS.

The second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment was held over.

REPEAL OF WAR RATE.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Rating (War Rate) Special Ordinance, 1919.

The Bill went through all its stages and was passed.

THE DOLLAR.

The dollar is now worth over four shillings. Yesterday's rate was 3s. 11.11-16d. and this morning it opened at 4s. 0.3-16d. It later rose to 4s. 0.7-16d., which is the closing rate. There has thus been a rise of 3/4d. since yesterday.

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SPORTING NOTES.

It was in 1883 that the matches between Perthshire and Forfarshire were begun.

Ducat is the third English cricketer to reach four figures. He is having a great season.

Mr. Robert Hay is standing again for the chairmanship of the Scottish Junior Football Association.

If Beckett beats Carpenter, he will be willing to meet Dempsey either in England or America.

All the West Lothian clubs are now joined in the Central Football League. Bathgate was the last entrant.

McCaig, late Partick Thistle, has been signed up by Armadale F. C. He is a half-back line player.

A testimonial to E. G. Goatsly, the Surrey cricketer, is being promoted. The strain of Army life has been too much for him and he will play no more cricket.

Fred Fulton, the American, is now in Paris. He has lost no time in issuing a challenge to any heavy weight in Europe. He stands 6 ft. 4 1/2 ins. and weighs 16 st.

Scotland won the bowling championship at Carlisle. Out of thirteen international contests Scotland has won nine times, England three times, and Ireland once.

T. M'Inally, of the St. Anthony's team, who has been secured by the Celtic, is pretty fast and a good shot, but easily knocked off the ball. He will never, so says a writer, develop into a Quinn or even a McColl.

Still there is no sign of these wonderful "captures" for Partick Thistle that we were promised a long time ago. They were promised in a day or two. Has something gone wrong? It seems as if it were so.

Raith Rovers have twenty men signed for the coming season. Harry Anderson, who helped St. Mirren to win the Victory Cup, is one of them, and George Wilson, the old Heart of Midlothian and Newcastle United player, another.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Junior Football Association a balance of £1,378 was reported. The finalists, St. Anthony's and Rutherglen Glencairn, will each receive £184 as their share of the final ties played at Hampden Park.

The American team, the Bethlehem Steel F. C., have been invited by the Swedish A.F.A. to tour Scandinavia this autumn, and were to arrive in Sweden in the beginning of August. Seven matches will be played in Sweden, one in Denmark, and one in Finland.

Written before the fight—Willard is suffering from over-confidence. When told how dangerous a man Dempsey is he only laughs. He really expects to tear Jack's head off with his first punch. He was a long way from being over-confident when the day of the Johnson fight drew near. Willard is a wiser man now, and if a sadder he is also a richer.

A certain journal suggests that Jack Dempsey is suffering from "cold feet" when he declines to go to France or come to England to meet Carpenter or Beckett. Very likely! Very, very likely!! From what is known of Dempsey, he seems to be about the last person who would be so afflicted. As champion, has he not the right to say that his challengers should come to him? That seems but a reasonable position. When Dempsey refuses to fight Carpenter or Beckett in America it will be time enough to write about "cold feet."

Forfar Games are the oldest gathering of their kind in this part of Scotland, and have been held uninterruptedly from 1855 to 1914. Since the war the meeting has been suspended. With this year's resuscitation a most attractive and expensive programme has been issued, and this year's gathering promises to eclipse all the management's previous efforts. Army life has fostered a keenness for boxing, and for the first time this branch of sport will be included in the programme. Tancy Lee has been booked to give an exhibition, and there is also a 10 stone competition. Station Park is to be the venue this year.

The immortal Grace was playing in village cricket. Everyone wished to see him score a century at least. But (says the Morning Post) the first ball from the local demon bowler just flicked his bat, and travelled thence safely to the wicket-keeper's gloves. It was a plausible hit, and a plausible catch. The crowd was horror-stricken at the wicket, the team in the field could scarcely believe their luck.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is too important to be forgotten.

To-night the Victoria Theatre Management are screening Pearl White in "THE LIGHTNING RAIDER." It is a superlative Pathe's serial and the best that Pearl White, The Queen of the Screen, has ever taken part in.

To-night you will see one of the most realistic typhoon scenes that has ever been photographed. In every respect it is a picture without a peer, and if you take our tip you will not miss it.

THE VICTORIA.

MEAT TRUST MENACE.

U.S. PACKING FIRMS BID FOR MONOPOLY.

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission, after a thorough investigation of the meat packing industry, has sent a preliminary report to President Wilson, which declares that the approaching control by the packing companies of all important foodstuffs in the United States, and their international control of meat products, will become a certainty unless strong action is taken to prevent it.

The report alleges that five great packing companies—the Swift, Armour, Wilson, Morris, and Cudahy Companies—

Control jointly or separately 574 companies,

Have a minority interest in 95 others,

An undetermined interest in 93 more,

Producing or selling 775 commodities, largely food-stuffs.

In England, France, Italy, Holland, and other European countries, the report says, the large meat distributing companies organised by the packers sell meat products from their plants in the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, and Australia.

The five packing companies, the report asserts, handle at least half the poultry, eggs and cheese in inter-State commerce, and control or are associated with 17 meat companies in South America.

Recovering their amazed wist, they sent up a mighty roar, "How's that?" To which the umpire, who had had time to make up his mind that it would never do at all, answered with an equal shout, "No! out!"—and the play went on, and the Doctor made his century.

NOTICE.

PEAK CLUB.

Saturday next, August 30th at 9.15 p.m.

"THE GLOBE TROTTERS" Concert Party.

DANCING. 11.00 p.m. to midnight.

Tickets \$3.00 each to be obtained from the Hon. Secretary or the No. 1 Boy.

NOTICE.

MIXED AMERICAN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

This will be played on Saturday afternoon next (weather permitting) commencing at 4.00 p.m.

Entrants are requested to notify the Hon. Secretary, as soon as possible, if they are unable to play.

NOTICE.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

Members are informed that a General Meeting will be held at the Guild office, 10 Des Voeux Road, to-morrow, Friday, at 3 p.m. sharp.

L. D'OLIVEIRA, Secretary.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. Business.—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,

S. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

WISEMAN LIMITED. JUST ARRIVED

Cadburys and Fry's Chocolates also Orange Blossom Candies WISEMAN LIMITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 4 Des Voeux Road, Old Bank of China Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account. PAYING ON CURRENT. Your own Account. RESOURCES. FREEDOM OF ACTION. SELF-RESPECT. HATRED. Inquiry on our SPECIAL RELATION. Will be welcome. S. Y. LING, L. Y. LING. Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RUBBER.

London, July 17.—Messrs. Sanderson & Co. report the market has been rather more active. Smoked Sheet remains in good supply, and is relatively cheap. Forward positions are fairly freely offered. Eastern markets are still on a low basis, and the pressure to sell in the East is accentuated by the fear of a shortage of freight in the near future. America is rather weak chiefly owing to the financial tightness, which is probably due to over speculation in all classes of commodities and shares. Trade in London has been more satisfactory than for some time past, and the deliveries show a marked improvement. Nevertheless, landings are still in excess of deliveries, and the stock mounts up. We may add that it remains to be seen what effect the raising of the blockade of Germany will have on the market. Some few thousand tons lifted off the stock might ease the position. After all, the visible stock only equals about a month's supply of the present world's consumption—surely not a very serious factor. Rubber still remains the commodity on which trade runs with the smallest of stocks; if the same position was revealed in almost any other product we should soon have something approaching market excitement. Imports into London week July 12, 1,116 tons deliveries, 926 tons; stock, July 12, 25,839 tons, as compared with 13,878 tons in 1918.

TEA.

The Tea Brokers' Association of London in their weekly market report dated July 17 state—The market is irregular, and all grades from 1s. 4d. per lb. downwards were easier to buy. Good quality and fine teas may be quoted steady at last week's rates, demand for these classes continuing general. Of the 125,000,000 lbs. housed in the London warehouses, a large proportion is unavailable on account of labour shortage. As we have remarked before, there is plenty of tea for the time being, but distributors cannot get it into the country. At the risk of repetition, we feel constrained to again emphasise the difficulties under which business is being conducted, and at the same time

to endeavour to modify views prevalent in some quarters regarding recent developments of our market. Attention appears to centre on effect, whilst cause is ignored. Effect is simply the high price; the cause may be attributed to three factors. Firstly, the congestion of goods at the docks and warehouses, and inadequate transit, which have become a public scandal. Secondly, war necessity for controlled prices, both wholesale and retail, had for a long time forced upon the consumer a mixture at 2s. 8d. per lb. which he did not like; with the return to peace conditions and individual freedom, he is prepared to pay more or less as the case may be, for what he does like. Thirdly, the shortage of tonnage allocated to tea in the East is likely to result in a shortage of tea to this country. We are at present suffering from our warehouses being too full; our complaint later on may be that they are not full enough.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, July 10.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report as follows—Gold—The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £36,524,000, an increase of £71,540, as compared with last week's return. Announcement has been made in New York of further substantial gold shipments, or engagements for shipments, to a total of \$21,620,000. About half of this amount is for Spain, and about a quarter each for Japan and South America. A small amount of \$135,000 has been engaged for shipment to England. It now seems fairly assured that a Government Mint will be set up in the Transvaal, probably at Johannesburg. In this event, the Dominion of South Africa will follow the example of Australia, Canada, and India, in creating a local mint. The British sovereign has enjoyed universal popularity, it has commanded, and does still command, a premium in certain places over gold, coined or otherwise. If the whole of the output from the Transvaal be minted (instead of only a part, as heretofore) the British sovereign is likely to be still more conspicuous throughout the world; although a shortage of gold bullion, consequent upon such an increased mintage, would probably impel a considerable quantity of the new coin into the melting pot.

after a brief and barren lease of life. Silver.—The market showing an upward tendency at the beginning of the week, partly owing to a special order and partly to an inclination to hold up supplies. Just now the market is unduly sensitive to such influences, which, however, are but a passing phase. It is fairly obvious that unless purchases for the Indian Government can be made, justification for a permanently higher level of prices does not exist. After all, the Indian currency problem is still, as it has been for the last year or so, the principle factor in the market. China has bought substantially but seems for the moment to have shot its bolt. Buying for that quarter has been usually very intermittent in duration. A feature of the week has been the premium on the price for forward delivery, which is now 1/4d. above that for cash delivery.

BIRMINGHAM IRON MARKET PARALYSED.

London, July 11th.—The decision to increase the price of coal has paralysed the Birmingham iron market, and the issue of quotations has been suspended. It is estimated that the British gas companies' coal bill will be increased by £3,000,000 a year. Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., the well-known English ironmaster and colliery owner, declares that British steel will not be able to compete in the world's markets. Mr. Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, has issued a detailed statement with the view of proving that the coal situation can be met without increasing the price to consumers. Over 300 members of the House of Commons have signed a memorial to the Prime Minister against the nationalisation of the coal mines, on the ground that such a step is more than was anticipated.

CHEAP ENGLISH GLASS.

While English glass costs today 20 per cent. less than imported ware, foreign glass compares in quality unfavourably with the English manufactured goods. "For the first time," said a member of a big glass firm to a *Daily Chronicle* representative, "Eng-

lish firms have started to use machinery in glass making; hitherto everything had to be done by hand. Several English firms closed down before the war owing to expensive processes due to working exclusively by hand. Foreign competition ousted British goods, but to-day the tables have been turned. We send out glass, in the form of wine glasses, at 1s. a dozen cheaper than the Belgian goods whose quality is poorer at 1s. 4d. a dozen. Twelve English firms only make glass; these are booked up for 18 months ahead. The twelve factories suffer through shortage of glass blowers. Several processes must be gone through in highly skilled glass making, hence men learn their work from early boyhood."

ALCOHOL AS MOTOR-FUEL.

The possibilities of alcohol and mixtures of alcohol as fuels for power and traction purposes in place of petrol are discussed in the report, issued recently of the Inter-Departmental Committee, of which the late Sir Boverton Redwood was chairman. They point out that to the enormous growth of road motoring during recent years, especially in the United States, there will now be added the requirements of high-grade petrol for aeroplanes and airships, to which no limits can be assigned. Facts are not wanting to indicate the likelihood in the not distant future of so great a pressure of demand as to cause at any rate a very high level of prices, and they are satisfied that close investigation by the Government should now proceed with the object of providing alternative supplies of motor-fuels derived from new or supplementary raw materials. "The outstanding and fundamental attraction of alcohol (motor-fuel) as a substitute for any fuel necessarily derived from coal or oil deposits lies in the fact that, on account of its chief sources being found in the vegetable world, supplies of raw material for its manufacture are being continuously renewed, and are susceptible of great expansion without encroachment upon food supplies. We are of opinion that steps should be taken to ensure increased production of power alcohol by the extended use of the vegetable matters from which it may be obtained, important

materials of this nature are: (1) Sugar-containing products, such as molasses, mabou flowers, sugar-beet, and mangolds; (2) starch or inulin-containing products, such as maize and other cereals, potatoes, and artichokes; and (3) cellulose-containing products, such as aspen, sulphite wood-pulp lyes and wood." Although in the United Kingdom production from these sources is likely to remain small, there are in the Empire vast existing and prospective sources of alcohol, and the prospects of production, particularly from the large scale cultivation of maize and other cereals, are encouraging as regards both quantities and price. On the other hand, the investigations of the Ministry of Munitions in respect of the extraction of ethylene from coal and coke-oven gases and synthetic conversion into ethyl alcohol, indicate that there is available in Great Britain a large potential source of power alcohol. Further investigations are however necessary, particularly as regards conversion of the ethylene, before definite figures as to quantities and prices can be given. As the price of alcohol for power and traction purposes, to which the committee propose the name of "power alcohol" should be given, must be such as to enable it to compete with petrol, it is considered essential that all restrictions concerning its manufacture, storage, transport, and distribution should be removed so far as possible, consistent with safeguarding the revenue and preventing improper uses, and that cheap denaturing should be facilitated. Its importation should be permitted free of duty. The facts that the chief raw materials for the production of power alcohol can be renewed and are susceptible of great expansion, and that being miscible with water in all proportions, its use affords greater safety from fire, are, in the Committee's opinion, sufficient grounds to justify State action, by which alone the problem can be adequately handled. They therefore recommend:—That an organisation should be established by the Government to initiate and supervise experimental and practical development work at home and overseas, on the production and utilisation of power alcohol, and to report from time to time for public information on all scientific, technical, and economic problems connected therewith. This or-

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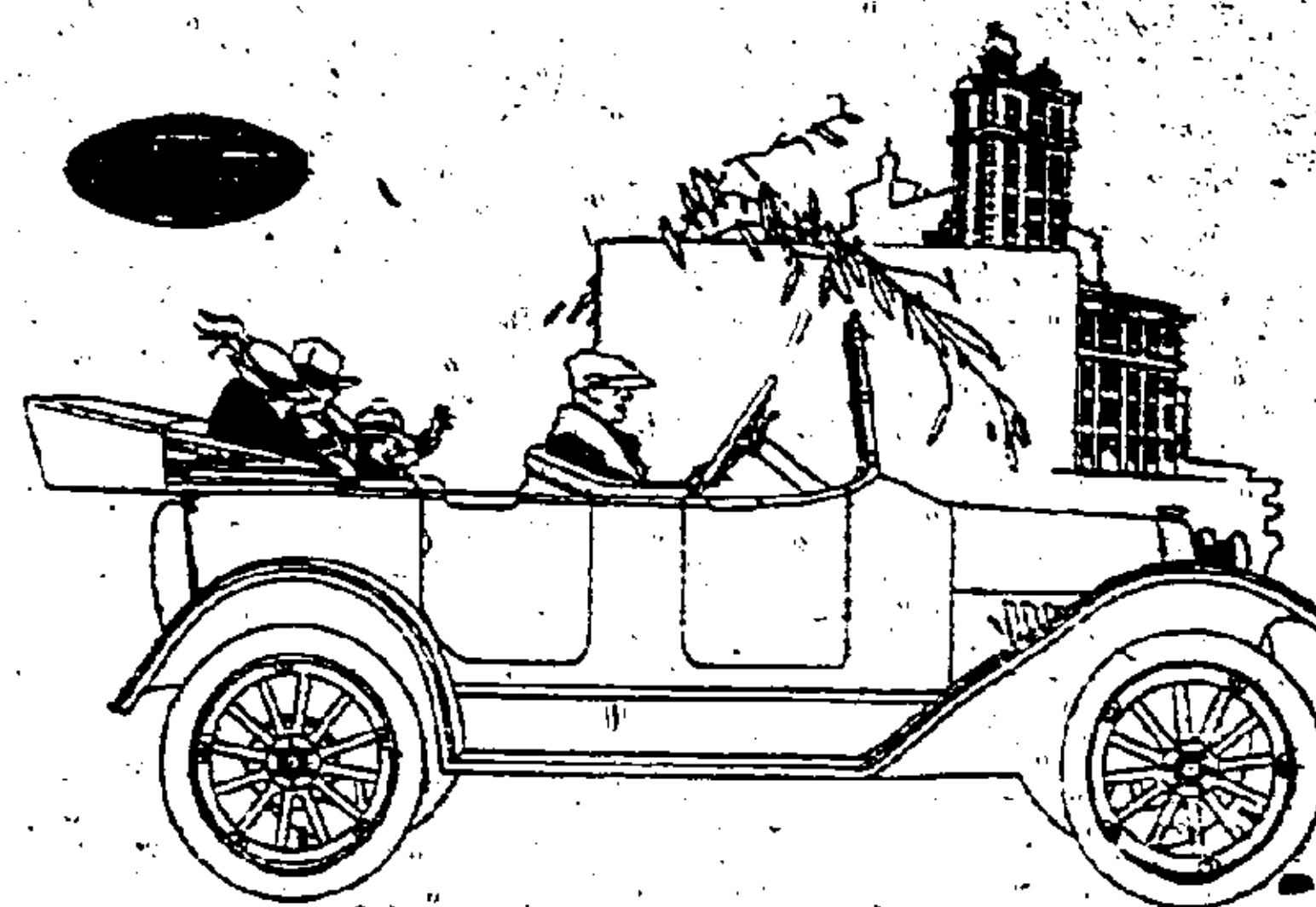
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ganisation should be permanent, have at its disposal the funds necessary for its investigations, be in close relation with the various Governments of the Empire, and be so constituted as to be able to deal with alcohol in conjunction with other fuels which are or may become available as a source of power. They are of opinion that steps to facilitate the production and utilisation of power alcohol in the United Kingdom can in no circumstances be taken, nor arrangements for such development carried into effect, unless provisions and alterations of the kind they recommend in their report are made in advance of the time when an acute recurrence of high prices for motor-fuels may otherwise call for action too late for it to be effective.

THE CORONET.

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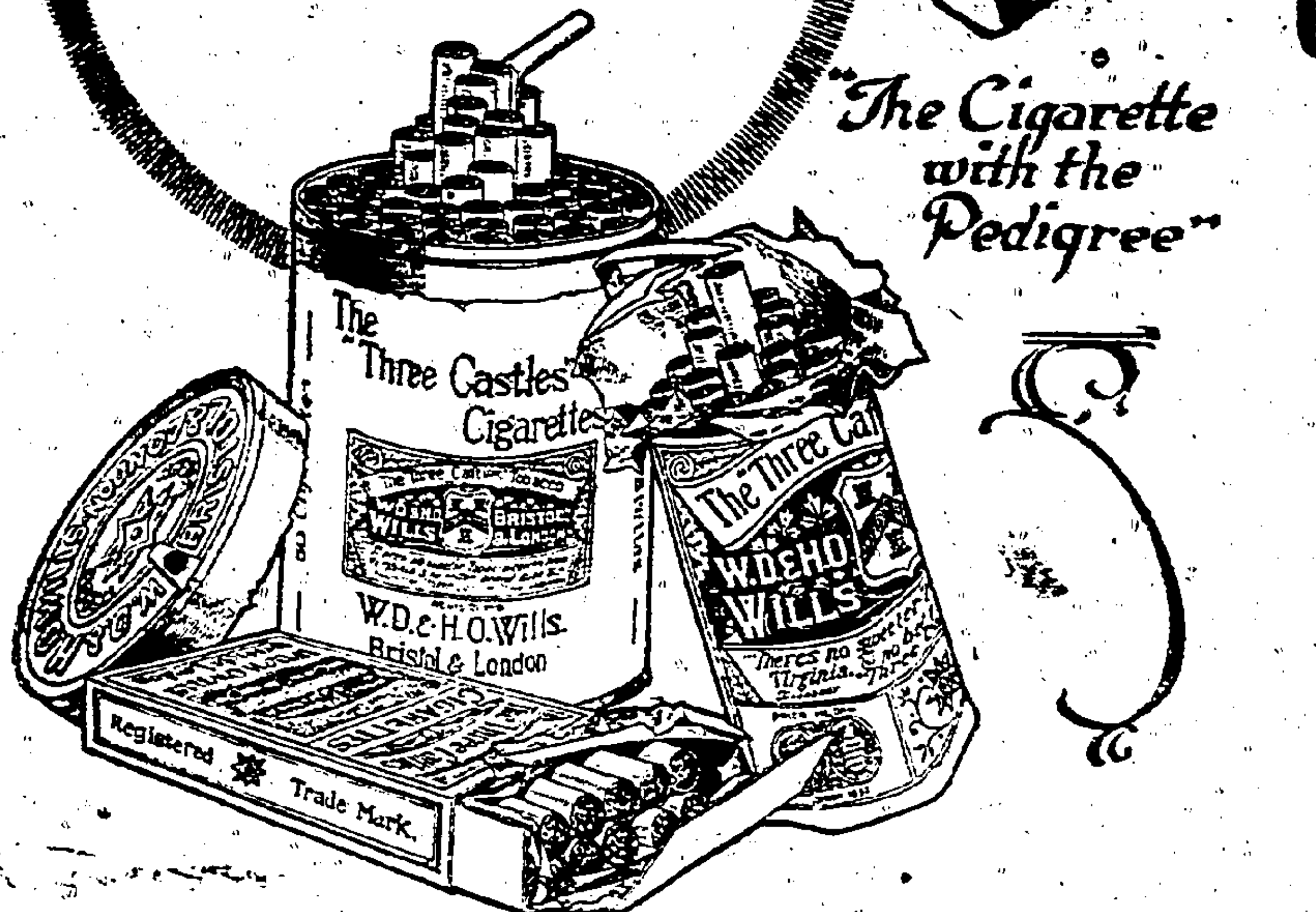
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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	\$675
Marine Insurances.	
Canton	430
North China	\$220
Unions	215
Yangtzes	280
Far Eastern	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	340
Shipping.	
Douglases	95
Steamboats	24 1/2
Indos (Ref.)	32
Indos (Def.)	193
Shells	178 1/2
Ferries	35 1/2
Refineries.	
Sugars	178
Malabons	46
Mining.	
Kailans	60 1/2
Langkats	19 1/2
Shanghai Loans	19 1/2
Shai Explorations	210
Raube	44 1/2
Tronohs	47 1/2
Ural Caspians	102
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	171
H.K. Wharves	118
K. Docks	\$25 1/2
Shai Docks	109 1/2
N. Engineerings	122
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	890
H.K. Hotels	46
L. Invest.	175
H'phreys Est.	94
K'loon Land	310
L. Reclamations	\$27 1/2
West Points	\$307 1/2
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos	\$112
Kung Yiks	\$215
Lau Kung Mow's	\$15 1/2
Oriental	8 1/2
Shai Cottons	8 1/2
Yangtzepeos	8 1/2
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	12 1/2
China Borneos	9
Do. Light old b. 6 1/2 new b. 2	29 1/2
China Providents	83 1/2
Dairy Farms	34
Electric H. K.	31
Electric Macao	80 cts
Hongkong Ropes	12
Hk. Tramways	16 1/2
Peak Trams, old	5 1/2
Do. new	5 1/2
Steam Laundries	5 1/2
Steel Foundries	5 1/2
Water-works	5 1/2
Watsons	12
Wm. Powells	29
Wisemans	

Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 28, 12h. 25m.—No return from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and decreased slightly over the Philippines. It is nearly stationary over Indo-China. The depression over S. China has moved westward. It is now central over Tongking.

The typhoon in the Pacific is probably about latitude 16° N. and longitude 133° E. this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inches. Total since January 1st, 53.2 inches against an average of 64.81 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	S. wind, moderate, showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China (b.)	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China (b.)	The same as No. 1.

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, 24th Aug. 1919.

TIDE TABLE.

From 25th Aug. to 31st Aug.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 25	10.10	1.75	0.25
Tues. 26	11.00	1.60	0.40
Wed. 27	11.50	1.45	0.55
Thurs. 28	12.40	1.30	0.70
Fri. 29	13.30	1.15	0.85
Sat. 30	14.20	1.00	1.00
Sun. 31	15.10	0.85	1.15

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On Date	On Date
Barometer	29.50	29.55
Temperature	83	82
Humidity	90	86
Wind Direction	S.S.E.	S. N.W.
Force	1	4
Weather	or	or
Rain	1.61	0.60
High open air temperature on the 27th	84	84
Lowest	62	58
H. K. Observatory, Aug. 28, 1919.		

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VESSELS ARRIVED.

Kwangse, 1228, Br. Capt. McDonald, Canton. B. & S.—Mooring.—C 44.
Taikoo Wan Yi, 1876, Br. Capt. Ainslie, Blyth, Taikoo Sugar Co.—Mooring.—Wharf.
Lianchow, 1222, Br. Capt. Hooker, Bangkok. B. & S.—Mooring.—C 47.
Kaching, 1193, Br. Capt. Blakbaum, Canton. B. & S.—Mooring.—C 48.
Diva, 833, Nor. Capt. Tobiasen, Bangkok, Thorsen.—Mooring.—C 15.
Hero, 823, Nor. Capt. Anderson, Canton, Thorsen.—Mooring.—B 29.
Nam Kam, 493, Ch. Capt. Thirlwell, Pakhoi, Wo Fat.—Mooring.—C 17.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Porthos for Shanghai
Kwangse for Shanghai
Quinnebaug for Swatow
Persia Maru for San Francisco
Songma for Haiphong
Alicorne for Pakhoi
Kaiping for Haiphong
Sochu Maru for Takao
Hueichow for Tientsin

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.
Telegraphic communication with Waglan Lighthouse is interrupted.
Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.
Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at 4 p.m. before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per ANDRE LEBON, 28th Aug.
Straits—Per HERMELIN, 28th Aug.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 29th Aug.
Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 29th Aug.
Japan—Per ANYO MARU, 30th Aug.
Shanghai—Per CHENAN, 31st Aug.
Europe via Suez—Per HONG-HWA, 31st Aug.
Europe—Per BATAVIA, 31st Aug.
Bombay—Per SHINRYA M., 1st Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Fort Bayard, Hojhow, and Haiphong—Per SONGMA, 29th Aug., 9 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China and San Francisco—Per WEST CONOB, 29th Aug., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUEN-SANG, 29th Aug., 11 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per BEN-AVON, 29th Aug., 11 a.m.
Chefoo—Per KASHING, 29th Aug., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama—Per TJILAT-JAP, 29th Aug., 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per FOCHOW, 29th Aug., 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per TAIYUAN, 29th Aug., Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 29th Aug., 2 p.m.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per ANDRE LEBON, 29th Aug., Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PYEBHUS, 30th Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AGAPENOR, 30th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 29th Aug., at 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 30th Aug., 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 31ST AUGUST.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAITAN, 31st Aug., 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 31st Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.
Hoijow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIKONG, 1st Sept., 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA VICTORIA B. C.—Per CANADA M., 1st Sept., Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 a.m.
TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANGCHOW, 2nd, Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 2nd Sept., 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN, 3rd Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama—Per TJILAT-JAP, 29th Aug., 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per FOCHOW, 29th Aug., 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per TAIYUAN, 29th Aug., Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 29th Aug., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PYEBHUS, 30th Aug., 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per AGAPENOR, 30th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
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